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Sergeant Cote Repeats Patriots' Day Victory

Wins 48th annual B. A. A. race in 2h. 31m. 50s.; Johnny Kelley comes home second.



By a Staff Photographer

Cote Wins His 3rd Marathon in 2 Hours, 31 Min., 50 2/5 Sec.

Gerard Cote of Montreal, Quebec, twice winner, and today the defending champion, scored his third victory, winning the 8th annual 26-mile-385-yard, Hopkinton-to-Boston B. A. A. Marathon. Johnny Kelley of West Acton ran neck and neck with Cote until the last spurt, his time 2h. 32m. 3s.

Sergeant Gerry Cote, smooth striding long-distance running ace from Montreal, today won the 48th annual B. A. A. marathon, just beating Johnny Kelley of West Acton, Mass., in a final race to the tape, to repeat his 1943 victory.

These two runners had staged a two-man duel all the way in from Brookline, where Kelley finally caught Cote after trailing him from Natick.

Cote's time of 2 hours 31 minutes 50 2-5 seconds was a full five minutes behind the record set two years ago by Joe Smith of Medford who is now in the United States Navy.

Cote turned into Exeter Street about 50 yards ahead of Kelley and turned half way up to see how close Kelley was to him. Both runners appeared tired at the end where they were wrapped in blankets by clubhouse attendants.

In winning today Cote successfully defied a tradition that has been broken only twice before in the Marathon's thrilling 48 year history. The victory was his second in a row. A feat that has only been accomplished before by the famous Clarence De Mar seven time winner, and absent from the race today for the first time in years, and J. J. Caffrey of Hamilton, Ontario, who won in 1900 and 1901.

As Cote crossed the finish line he was crowned by George Demeter with the traditional wreath of laurel. In previous years this wreath came from Mount Olympus in Greece but was unobtainable this year because of the war.

The field of 69 runners got away from the Tebeau Farm in Hopkinton 26 miles and 385 yards away from the finish line, sharply at noon.

Carl Maroney of Medford was the early leader as he paced the field into Framingham. At this place Cote had moved into second place.

In Natick, just before crossing the line into Wellesley, Cote moved into the leader's spot, and he passed the Wellesley checking station four minutes behind the record.

Kelley was in fourth place. At Woodland Park Hotel in Auburndale, Cote was still leading, with Kelley crawling up to third.

At this point Pharmacist Mate Third Class Charles A. Robbins of the Naval Training Station, Sampson, N. Y., had moved into second place. At Lake Street Kelley regained second place and started his bid to catch Cote, which he did in front of the Hotel Beaconsfield on Beacon Street.

The chase evidently proved too much for Kelley who could not match Cote's final spurt to Exeter Street.

The finish was close and exceedingly exciting, although it was not the tightest finish in history, according to veteran race officials. Back in 1914, they said, Caffery beat Fabre by less than 10 seconds.

Robbins, who was mentioned above, came in third in the time of 2 hours 38 minutes and 31 seconds, more than six minutes behind Kelley.

In fourth place was Willie Wiklund of the Millrose A. A. in New York City. This veteran cam-

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The World's Day

Its News at a Glance—April 19, 1944

National: Warren Named G. O. P. Keynoter

The Republican Arrangements Committee named Gov. Earl Warren of California as temporary chairman and keynoter for the nominating convention in June, it was announced in Chicago.

Tie-up of the entire halibut fleet of the Pacific Coast was completed when fishermen of Astoria, Ore., joined those in six other ports by refusing to fish, in protest against new OPA ceiling prices.

Almost two thirds of 800 employees of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, who participated earlier in a work stoppage, are back at work. They had protested against transfer of Negro employees to departments affected.

In recognition of study of the spectra of stars in nebulae, the 1944 Isaac Newton Medal of the Royal Astronomical Society of London has been presented to Dr. Otto Struve, Director of the McDonald Observatory at Fort Davis, Texas, it was announced by the University of Texas.

New York State's 45,000 employees were "frozen" to their jobs under a State Civil Service Commission ruling that employees must be "properly released" under WMC regulations before they can be hired by outside employers.

New England: Red Sox Win Morning Game, 6-1

Exploding five runs in the sixth inning, the Red Sox today defeated the New York Yankees 6 to 1 in the morning half of their Patriots' Day baseball program. [Page 15.]

Nearly 700,000 pounds of fresh haddock, cod, and other groundfish were brought to the Boston Fish Pier today by three trawlers and one dragger. Sales were made at the Federal ceiling price levels and the normal business of a Wednesday went on as usual despite the observance of Patriots' Day as a holiday in many sections of the city.

A soldier-voting bill was enacted today by the Maine State Legislature. The measure was signed immediately by Gov. Sumner Sewall, and under its emergency provisions became law at once.

Washington: Hart Back After Pearl Harbor Probe

Admiral Thomas C. Hart has returned to the United States after recording testimony of officers in Pacific areas concerning the attack on Pearl Harbor of Dec. 7, 1941, the Navy announced.

Promotion of Lieut. Col. James Roosevelt, U. S. M. C., eldest son of the President, to the rank of full colonel was announced by Marine Corps headquarters.

In Europe: No Roosevelt-Churchill Meeting Now

No new Roosevelt-Churchill meeting has been arranged, according to well-informed sources in London, and none is likely to be called until after Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., United States Undersecretary of State, returns to Washington to report on his London talks. Another Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin meeting is regarded as quite likely later.

Isolation of Eire was increased as Britain applied new security measures against Axis espionage by suspending shipping between Cork and Britain and curtailing rail traffic between Northern and Southern Ireland.

Britain's new strike regulation, virtually outlawing strikes unless union-sponsored, came under attack as Laborite critics began a move toward Parliamentary invalidation of the measure. Meanwhile, 3,000 striking bus drivers and conductors tied up transportation in many parts of London. Their strike was not authorized by their union.

An intense campaign to persuade Frenchmen to enlist in armed SS international brigades within the Nazi Army is being promoted by German and French collaborationists, according to information reaching Madrid. High salaries and extra ration cards are offered as inducement to recruits.

Gen. Draja Mihailovic says he could drive the Germans out of Yugoslavia if he had Allied protection against German reprisals on the civilian population. His messenger to Washington, Capt. Borislav Todorovic, claims General Mihailovic has about 40,000 men at his command, and 400,000 ready for active resistance when the invasion comes.

Italy's unsettled political front approaches a showdown between opposing factions as Premier Badoglio plans a conference in Naples with representatives of the six political parties in an attempt to form a coalition war government.

Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring, speaking to Germans on the eve of Hitler's 55th birthday, said, "With immutable love we remember our dearly beloved Führer and Commander in Chief at his birthday."

Australia: Shakeup Demanded in Censor Setup

Discharge of Arthur Calwell, Information Minister, from the Australian Parliamentary Committee on Censorship, has been demanded by Party Leader Arthur Fadden so that the group may investigate without prejudice the present controversy between Sydney newspapers and Government censors. Request for a special session of Parliament to review the issues has been denied.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts. Page 1, Column 8.

Revere Rides Again Over Famous Route

Thousands line streets as he and Dawes rouse countryside from Boston to Lexington.

With clear skies overhead and a warm spring sun beaming down thousands of patriotic Americans in Boston and neighboring villages and towns today took time out from planting their peas or removing storm windows to observe Patriots' Day, the 169th anniversary of America's fight for independence.

Scores of celebrations including flag raisings, parades, and sporting events were on the day's schedule with the feature event of the morning being the dispatching of Paul Revere and William Dawes, Jr., on their famous rides to Lexington.

History books tell the story of how 169 years ago a handful of determined farmers from Concord, Lexington, and other neighboring villages and towns took up arms because of their love for liberty and freedom of worship. It is an old but cherished story of how these gallant warriors turned back the British and started this nation on its long road to becoming one of the greatest democratic nations on earth.

Cry of Revere

"To Arms, to arms!" That was the cry of Revere and Dawes as they thundered on flying steeds through town and village in the dark hours of April 19. "The British are Coming. The British are Coming!" And, as the story goes, every man grabbed for his gun and went out to stop the British.

From the Mall on Hanover Street this morning Paul Revere, impersonated by Capt. Calvin I. Hatch, was sent on the long ride to Lexington Green, while from Eliot Square, Roxbury, William Dawes, Jr., represented by Lt. Lockart Smith, was dispatched over a different route.

At noon 69 runners started the long trek from Hopkinton to Boston in the traditional Patriots' Day Marathon race, an event which has become the feature event of the day's activities.

The Paul Revere and William Dawes of old got their signal from two lanterns placed in the belfry of the Old North Church—one if by land, two if by sea. Last night two lanterns sent their mellow gleam across a Boston sky as Nancy Caswell Pettis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Pettis, Jr., of Stoneham, re-enacted part of the story of Paul Revere's famous ride.

Thousands Gather

Thousands of patriotic Americans lined the routes of the riders and cheered them on their way. In the windows of many homes along these streets hung service flags, a reminder that Massachusetts boys are on the battle front today protecting that freedom

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

5,000 Planes Hit Reich in 2 Days; German Defense Stiffens in East; Dewey Drive to Come Out in Open

Headquarters to be set up soon in Chicago with Mrs. Simms as campaign director.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 19—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's candidacy for the Republican Presidential nomination will be brought out fully into the open well before the Chicago convention, it was learned here today.

The overt act which will put Mr. Dewey frankly in the race will be the opening of his campaign headquarters in Chicago in about a month.

This step will not actually alter the present situation; it will just bring the appearances into accord with the facts.

Direction of the Dewey-for-President office is to be in the hands of Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick Simms, former representative from Illinois and comanager, with J. Russel Sprague of New York, of Governor Dewey's unsuccessful bid for the nomination four years ago.

Dewey Could Halt Move

The establishment of his Chicago campaign headquarters will be a full avowal of his candidacy. Unlike the use of his name in the Wisconsin primary, it would constitute an action he could prevent if he really did not want to seek the nomination, and while he could not cause his Wisconsin delegates to withdraw from the primary, it is obvious that his 1940 comanager or any of his other representatives would not proceed to open offices at the scene of the convention if Mr. Dewey instructed them not to do so.

Mrs. Simms, who now spends most of her time at her ranch near Alburquerque, N. M., is a daughter of the celebrated Mark Hanna, and long has been identified with the extreme isolationist wing of the Republican Party.

Gerald L. K. Smith, former Huey Long protégé and now National Director of the America First party, announced today that 693 out of 1,000 America First party leaders would favor Governor Dewey for President "if America First supports the Republican Party."

He telegraphed the Michigan Republican convention at Detroit results of the first 1,000 replies in a poll of America First leaders. This group opposed American aid to the nations resisting Hitler and is against virtually any degree of American collaboration in the peace.

Turn to Roosevelt Seen

Meanwhile, Representative Arthur L. Miller (R) of Nebraska, whose political correspondence with Gen. Douglas MacArthur has both startled his colleagues and

Continued on Page 9, Column 4



Associated Press from United States Navy

Japanese Base at Paramushiro

A snow-covered air strip and revetments can be seen in this night view of the Japanese base at Paramushiro Island, taken by a Navy search plane on Feb. 20 and just released. Warehouses and the camp area are huddled close to the docks. Note shadow from hill in center.

RAF pilots drop record weight of bombs on French railway centers near Paris.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

An estimated 750 to 1,000 American bombers were back over Germany today in the sustained offensive against Nazi air power and transport facilities. This time the American targets were aircraft factories at Kassel, Eschwege, Paderborn, Gütersloh, Lippstadt, and Werl.

A few hours earlier, at least 1,000 British planes dropped 4,480 tons of explosives, the greatest weight ever dropped in a single operation, on French railroad centers near Paris.

These assaults, following close on yesterday's American raid on Berlin, mean that in 24 hours Germany and German-held territory in Western Europe have felt the sting of more than 5,000 Allied aircraft.

Meanwhile, in the two-way aerial squeeze of Nazi communications in the Balkans, Italy-based Allied planes have bombed Plovdiv in Bulgaria and other rail links, while the newly established Russian Strategical Air Force has carried out another raid on the Romanian Black Sea port of Constanta. At the same time, RAF pilots have mined the Danube, and some reports from Balkan capitals say all traffic on the river has ceased.

In the Crimea, the Germans are still resisting determinedly in the outer suburbs of Sevastopol and Russian progress continues to be slow.

The Germans, in fact, seem to be bracing everywhere along the Eastern Front. They are counterattacking east of Stanislawow in old Poland, presumably to cover their defensive preparations to protect Lwow and the Polish plains leading to Germany, and also are showing signs of increased strength in the Kishinev-Jassy area in Bessarabia.

The latter development is especially significant. It means the Germans expect the Russians to attempt a push down the Danube Valley to Ploesti and Bucharest in an effort to isolate Bulgaria from the German armed forces and thus elbow the dimmest of the Axis satellites out of the war.

If the Russians can cross the lower Dnestr in force in the immediate future, the Germans will have to fall back to the Danube Delta and the gap between Galati and the Carpathians. And there they must stand or lose all of the southern Balkans.

The news from India continues to provide encouragement. Allied defenders of Imphal have gone over to the offensive northwest of the Manipur Plain, according to front-line dispatches, and Allied planes dominate the air over the entire Indo-Burmese theater.

If things continue in this fashion the fast-approaching monsoons will nullify whatever strategic gains the Japanese might have made in their surprise offensive. Incidentally, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's new headquarters in Ceylon reports that the past six weeks of fighting in Northeastern India has cost the Japanese at least 4,000 fatalities.

China and U. S. Work to End 'Family Differences' of War

Deeply disturbing reports about conditions in China are being heard. Many of them are grossly exaggerated.

But to explore the facts, and to illuminate the problems in need of attention, The Christian Science Monitor presents two articles by Randall Gould, its former Chief Far Eastern Correspondent.

Today, Mr. Gould deals with the international phases of the situation. Tomorrow's article will deal with internal Chinese affairs.

By Randall Gould
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

China and the United States are having family differences. Their very points in common are pricking both parties sharply. By an explicable paradox, these traditionally close friends are finding in the very nearness of their war alliance many causes for grievance on both sides.

If the Far East war were going better and faster, general relations unquestionably would be different. The best observers agree on this as a major conclusion. But global strategy has dictated initial main American emphasis on the struggle with Germany, even though many Americans feel greater personal grievance against Japan. It is hard for Chinese to grasp all the factors in this, just as it is hard for Americans to realize how little most Chinese hear about the hard knocks Japan has been taking from the Americans in the Pacific. Burma is closer and of more immediate consequence to China.

Leaders in Chungking and Washington are worried over the adverse drift in Sino-American relations. They do not feel that anything very fundamental is in imminent jeopardy—but disintegration of many parts must in the long run affect the main structure. So, a little belatedly, they are facing some none-too-cheerful facts about discontent and occasional active quarrels.

One of the earliest complaints came from the Chinese side. It was that the United States wasn't doing enough for China. Not so

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War in Pacific Puts Japan In 'Dig In' Role

By William Norwood
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEARL HARBOR, Hawaii, April 19—The Central Pacific offensive against the Japanese appears entering a phase in which some new factors must be appraised in reckoning future progress.

Among these factors is the geological structure of the islands which might logically be the next objectives. In whichever direction the next amphibious attack is made the chances are that the American forces will encounter a topography differing radically from that of the Marshalls and Gilberts.

In most of the island groups lying west of the Marshalls the coral formations and geological action have combined to present the defending forces with better natu-

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Burma Battle: Sea and Land Goals Differ

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 19—Are the British being complacent about the military situation in Burma?

Some searching questions have been asked here since the Japanese succeeded in thrusting across the Indian frontier and attacking important Anglo-American communications near Imphal. A final answer can only be given by developments in the Indo-Burmese campaign.

But in both military and political circles here complete conviction is expressed that Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander in Chief in Southeast Asia, has the situation well in hand—and that this isn't just a convenient phrase covering the same sort of inadequacies

Continued on Page 8, Column 4

Unions and Consumers Join In Fight for Price Control

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 19—Men overseas will fight better if they know that Congress will extend the Price-Control Act to hold consumer prices, congressmen were advised today at a Capitol Hill mass meeting. Additional support for price controls was also voiced in a joint statement by the American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the Railway Labor Executives Association.

About 300 organized and unorganized consumers appeared at the invitation of the House's Consumer Committee headed by Representative Thomas E. Scanlon, (D) of Pennsylvania, to offset activities of lobbyists who want to kill consumer subsidies and otherwise amend the Act expiring June 30.

Consumers Swing Into Action

Christian Topel of Toledo, Ohio, recently discharged from the Army, said his buddies at Anzio, Italy, would not like to hear that hamburgers they paid 15 cents for before they went away now cost 25 cents and socks and shirts have deteriorated in quality. He assured the Congressmen that the soldiers he fought with would feel much better if they knew the families they "left in the hands of Congressmen" were going to be protected against inflation.

A housewife, a professional woman, a Negro worker, the director of Chicago's Hull House and leaders of cost-of-living groups from various cities were among those who swung into action in behalf of Office of Price Administration extension now be-

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Laval Warns French Not to Aid Allies

NEW YORK, April 19 (AP)—Pierre Laval, Vichy French Chief of Government, radiocast last night a warning to all Frenchmen against co-operation with the Allied armies "when the invasion is launched," the Blue Network reported today.

M. Laval declared: "Massed formations of Anglo-American parachutists will be dropped over France . . . They will seek the co-operation of French Partisans and civil war will break out in France. . . . For months I have worried about the possibility of a landing."

Social Framework of Peace To Be Laid at I. L. O. Parley

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 19 — Adoption of substantially all of the vast program of economic and social policy prepared by the International Labor Office for the International Labor Conference was forecast here today by Edward J. Phelan, Acting Director of the I. L. O. and Secretary-General of the Conference.

The Labor Conference, which opens here tomorrow, promises to be the key conference, Mr. Phelan said, in making sure that the peace settlement has real meaning, economically and socially, for the ordinary man and woman throughout the world.

Delegates from 40 nations are anticipated, plus observers from several more.

"The Conference very likely will accept all the main principles in the proposals which the International Labor Office has made, but of course will discuss our proposals, mold them in its own way, and no doubt make many valuable additions," Mr. Phelan said.

"I feel I can make that state-

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

Air Over Reich: Record Bomb Load Dropped by RAF

The RAF hurled 4,480 tons of explosives, the greatest weight ever dropped in a single operation, on French rail targets during the night of April 18, the British Air Ministry announced, while United States heavy bombers were attacking Germany for the second time in 24 hours.

Sending out at least 5,000 warplanes in that 24-hour period, the Allies blasted a new road toward D-day by raining a total of about 8,500 tons of bombs on continental objectives.

More than 1,000 British bombers, the heaviest force ever dispatched by the RAF against oc-

Continued on Page 6, Column 2

Session Ends as Senate Yields on 200-Bed Bill

By John Bond

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Members of the Massachusetts Legislature—back home after prorogation of the special session—were today weighing their action on Beacon Hill in regard to its effect on the forthcoming political campaign.

The stormy session, which saw veterans' legislation made a political football, terminated last night in a dramatic break in Republican Senatorial ranks in support of a House measure calling for construction of a 200-bed hospital-domiciliary wing at the Chelsea Soldiers Home.

Final vote on the veterans' measure—the only one saved from a four-point veterans' program demanded by the Democratic member of the legislature—saw 11 Senate Republicans voting with the Democrats to win concurrence on a roll-call vote of 23 to 10.

Not even the militant leadership of Senate President Jarvis Hunt, who took the floor in an effort to rally the G. O. P. forces behind a substitute measure for a 100-bed wing, was successful in blocking the coalition sweep. The proposal for the 100-bed wing, made by Senator Ralph V. Clampit (R) of Springfield, was defeated by the narrow margin of one vote on a roll-call vote of 17 to 16. Adoption of the House measure followed quickly.

Convened April 4

The special session which convened on April 4 was called by Governor Saltonstall to adopt legislation facilitating absentee voting by Massachusetts service men and women and to extend the time in which inspection of public buildings could be made by the State Department of Public Safety under the so-called "Cocoanut Grove" legislation. The Governor asked that the business of the session be limited to these measures which were speedily disposed of in the first two days of the session.

Consideration of the veterans measures came as a result of what many observers termed a Republican blunder. Filing of a majority report by the preponderantly Republican Commission on Postwar Rehabilitation left the door open for the filing of a minority report calling for immediate action on several veterans matters.

The minority report sought a $300 cash bonus; a 200-bed hospital wing at the Soldiers Home in Chelsea; a 500-bed veterans' hospital in central Massachusetts; and veterans' centers in every community of 5,000 population in the State.

Viewed as Political

In the face of Governor Saltonstall's insistence that there was no need for veterans legislation at this time and that the State should delay action on such measures until the Federal government has acted, the Democratic drive for veterans legislation was viewed by many observers as politically motivated.

When District Attorney Robert F. Bradford of Middlesex County, a candidate for Lieutenant Governor, called for increased hospital facilities in a speech given on the eve of the legislative session the fat was in the fire.

With his chief opponents for the Republican nomination, Speaker of the House Rudolph F. King and Senate President Hunt, pledged to lead the administration forces opposing the veterans measure, the political importance of the veterans bills was projected sharply.

Reluctance of Republican legislators to line up against veterans bills and announcement by Senator Joseph F. Francis of Fairhaven, G. O. P. floor leader, on opening day that a "fair and substantial" bonus would be adopted by the present session and that additional hospital facilities would be approved, appeared to pave the way for Republicans to go along with the Democratic demands.

Administration forces rallied, however, and after heated debate the Senate rejected all veterans measures referring them to the Post War Rehabilitation Commission for further study. House Republicans were not so ready to turn down the veterans proposals flatly and finally, almost unanimously, approved an amendment prepared by Representative John W. Vaughan (R) of Belmont calling for the 200-bed wing. The final roll call vote in the House was 191 to 12.

Substitute Effort

Republican Senators attempted to substitute the 100-bed measure which had been recommended by the majority report of the Postwar Rehabilitation Commission and for which plans were already being prepared by the Emergency Public Works Commission. The result was yesterday's resounding defeat, which was construed in some quarters as a rebuff to President Hunt's leadership.

Opinion differed among competent observers as to the real need for the "hospital domiciliary" wing at the Soldiers' Home. The Democratic members of the Legislature appeared to come off best in the two-week battle—they were at least consistent. Many Republican members, torn between allegiance to the party leadership and fear of the political repercussions if they opposed the veterans measures, did some neat acrobatics during the session, playing both sides and the middle.

Democratic leaders were jubilant as the session ended. Senator William E. Nolen of Holyoke and Representative Michael J. Neville of Cambridge, minority floor leaders in the Senate and House, respectively, predicted in a joint statement that Governor Saltonstall would take immediate steps to obtain priorities for materials and supplies to provide for construction of the wing. They hailed the legislation as the first step toward giving Massachusetts "one of the best veterans programs in the country."

French Children Fairly Well Fed

Fairly well-balanced rations are keeping French children from starving, but they are not getting nearly enough to eat, Dr. Harold Stuart, head of the Department of Child Hygiene at Harvard University, said yesterday.

Recently repatriated from a German prison camp, Dr. Stuart had been taken into custody by the Nazis at Marseilles, France.

Despite every effort to see that each child obtains some of each type of food, at least 50 per cent of the Marseilles children are rated as undernourished, he said. It is likely that the same statistics apply to the rest of the country, Dr. Stuart said. His observations were based on studies carried on in Marseilles under the direction of Dr. Daniel Kuhlmann of the Institute for Research in Hygiene.

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TREMONT STREET AT PARK ST. SUBWAY - BOSTON

Price Ceilings In Vegetables And Fruit Set

Fresh fruit and vegetable retail ceiling prices for 19 Greater Boston communities, for the seven-day period beginning tomorrow were announced today by the Regional Office of Price Administration. These prices—applying to 12 classifications of fruits and vegetables—will change every Thursday, and price lists will be available at local War Price and Rationing Boards for retail posting and consumer use.

Communities in which these ceiling prices will prevail in OPA No. 1 and No. 2 stores are: Boston, Arlington, Belmont, Brookline, Cambridge, Chelsea, Dedham, Everett, Malden, Medford, Melrose, Milton, Needham, Newton, Quincy, Revere, Somerville, Waltham, and Watertown.

Chains Run Cheaper

The OPA pointed out that chain stores, in groups No. 3 and 4, will continue to price these fruits and vegetables as they have in the past, adding that such prices generally are considerably below the absolute retail ceilings listed herewith.

Apples, all kinds: 2 lbs. 23 cents.

Bananas: 13 cents a pound.

Grapefruit, all kinds: 54 in crate, 13 cents each; 64 and 70 in crate, 10 cents each.

Lemons: 210 per crate, 58 cents a dozen; 252 a crate, 48 cents a dozen; 300 a crate, 40 cents a dozen.

How Oranges Range

Florida Oranges: 150 a crate, 56 cents a dozen; 176 a crate, 50 cents a dozen; 200 a crate, 48 cents a dozen; 216 a crate, 44 cents a dozen; 250 a crate, 39 cents a dozen.

California Oranges: 150 a crate, 66 cents a dozen; 176 per crate, 56 cents a dozen; 200 a crate, 49 cents a dozen; 220 a crate, 45 cents a dozen; 252 a crate, 39 cents a dozen.

Snap Beans, Green or Wax: 23 cents a pound.

Cabbage, all varieties: Two pounds for 14 cents.

Carrots, bunched (minimum weight one pound): 11 cents a bunch.

Carrots, topped: 6 cents a pound.

Lettuce, Iceberg: 48 heads a crate, 16 cents each; 60 heads a crate, 13 cents each; 72 heads a crate, 11 cents each.

Spinach: 16 cents a pound; cellophane wrapped, 10-ounce packages, 23 cents each.

Inquiry Planned Into Laundries Over Insurance

Disclosure of an alleged insurance racket in which certain Bay State cleansing and laundry companies make additional charges to insure garments but neglect to provide the coverage, has been made by Assistant District Attorney Albert W. Wunderly of Middlesex County.

An investigation by State detectives to determine what evidence may be procured for presentation to the next session of the Grand Jury will be launched immediately, Mr. Wunderly said.

Reports from customers whose garments have been lost or damaged by cleansing companies and who have not been reimbursed although they had been charged extra pennies for "insurance," have been received by the Boston Better Business Bureau and the State Insurance Department. The Insurance Department plans to seek remedial legislation at the next session of the Massachusetts Legislature.

A recent major complaint came from the Needham Police Department following destruction of a cleansing truck carrying police uniforms. Although insurance charges had been paid, the police were unable to collect on the loss.

Northeastern Acts To Aid Veterans

With more than 40 veterans of World War II enrolled in the day colleges, President Carl S. Ell of Northeastern University has announced the appointment of a special committee on educational services to veterans headed by Director of Admissions Milton J. Schlagenhauf, chairman.

Other members are: Prof. John B. Pugsley, who for many years was Registrar; Dean S. Kenneth Skolfield of the School of Law, and Prof. Eliot F. Tozer, head of the Department of Drawing. The committee will make a survey of matters relating to education of veterans and will make recommendations as developments warrant.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair

Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and Thursday, little temperature change tonight from that of last night, slightly cooler Thursday than today, gentle to moderate winds.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair tonight and Thursday. Slightly cooler Thursday than today.

Eastport to Block Island: No storm or small craft warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 9:24 p. m.; height 10 feet.
Thursday, 9:42 a. m.; height 10.3 feet.

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Official United States Navy

Sponsored at Boston Navy Yard

This tank landing ship—one of the many LST's being turned out by American shipyards with production-line speed, was sponsored at the Boston Navy Yard yesterday and was the third such craft to be sponsored at the Boston yard in two days. The hull was completed in a dry dock and floated to its berth for completion. The new craft will soon be running its bow onto some enemy beach, carrying with it the power which will give added impact to the coming invasion.

First Patriots' Day in 1894 Was One of Stirring Events

By Bertram B. Johansson

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Fifty years ago today, in 1894, Patriots' Day was celebrated for the first time as a holiday officially proclaimed and sanctioned by an act of the General Court. And a gala celebration it was.

One railroad announced on April 18 that it had 5,000 extra tickets in readiness for excursionists to Lexington and Concord, and long trains drawn by pairs of locomotives left Boston for those towns and the shore the next day.

At Lexington, "the booming of guns and the tooting of horns at midnight prevented the indulgence in sleep by those inclined that way." An estimated 25,000 persons witnessed a sham battle at Concord between the Britishers and Minute Men, during which affray some 4,000 blank cartridges were shot off.

Staff correspondents from various Boston newspapers "covered" the battle, reporting it from the American and British points of view, and at its conclusion the "British sneaked off" for a banquet with the Sons of the Revolution in the Concord church.

Paul Again Rode at Midnight

The midnight ride of Paul Revere was actually run at night, starting as it did at 11 p. m. from Medford instead of from Boston. The rider had only the light of the stars, a few bonfires and the sparks of his horse's hooves to guide him over "the hard macadam road as he listened to the peepers from the swamps and felt the cool night air on his face."

An ambitious reporter from a Boston newspaper, who decided to follow the rider by cycle, experienced some difficulty on his legless steed in some of the rougher stretches.

More than 6,000 cyclists biked to events at Lexington and Concord that day when "the sun shone at regular intervals," as one paper put it, "and the wind was not as raw as on that 19th of April when General Grant visited the battlefields of Lexington and Concord."

Cyclists Follow Same Route

The Massachusetts Bicycle Club which in 1893 had become famous "over the entire country" for having traversed Paul Revere's track on April 19, giving impetus to the enthusiasm which finally resulted in the proclamation of that day as Patriots' Day, followed in 1894 the route of the British from their city encampment to Concord.

Along the route the cyclists stopped at many of the more famous Revolutionary houses, pausing to "look at some with considerable awe" and on many tacked a small sign which contained a "list of the memorable events of 119 years ago."

A Boston Advertiser writer, in telling of the exploits of the cyclists, ended his news article with an amusing bit of advice to the ladies who would be dexterous.

"Every lady," he said, "should sooner or later learn to mount with the pedal. It is the graceful and safest way. The average woman gets into the saddle much the same way as a kangaroo gets into a tree, by a series of miraculous jumps.

They Wore Draperies

"She usually leans the machine well over to one side and into the saddle with her foot on the ground, leaving most of her dress on one side. Another will spend three or four minutes arranging her draperies, while the curbstone lady is a familiar sight to all"—the latter apparently being held in as much disdain as a horseman who might mount his horse from a four-foot platform.

In Boston, where the lanterns had shone from Old North Church tower the night before, and where the historic bells had been rung, "The Commons was densely populated with men, women and children," said one newspaper account. "Affectionate couples (1894 style) strolled and sat on the grass, and the little children rolled down the hill as they have for many years back."

The great event on the Common was the firing of a salute of 100 guns pointed toward the State House.

A barge race on the Charles River attracted 4,000 persons, while Boston, in its season baseball opener, began well—the headlines reading, "Brooklyns Outplayed to the Tune of 13 to 2" with the "champs already playing like pennant winners."

Julia Ward Howe Reads

The Daughters of the American Revolution celebrated the day in the Old South Meeting House, where Julia Ward Howe, author of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," read a poem of her own writing to them, and where the Rev. Samuel F. Smith, writer of "America," told them how he came to compose the words to the well-known patriotic song.

Other news of the day, aside from the patriotic observances, was that Ibsen's "Ghosts" had been played here the afternoon before, Coxey's "unemployment army" was marching on Washington, and the Mechanics Building was sporting a dog show.

An advertisement in the book section of one newspaper said that "Godey's for April has a graphic account of 'Seward's West Indian Cruise,' and ladies will be interested in Laura B. Starr's 'Fans of the Orient.'"

A news item told of the failure of Mark Twain's bookselling venture in New York, and a literary columnist wrote that "all of Kipling's stories are sent to an agent in London, who syndicates them, pays Kipling a stipulated sum for each story, and pockets the profit." Kipling had just been to Bermuda for two months of vacationing and writing.

Governor Chose Name

Patriots' Day took the place of Fast Day in 1894. In the discussion of the abolition of Fast Day and the substitution of the 19th of April as a legal holiday, there was born a dispute in which Lexington and Concord became opponents instead of standing shoulder-to-shoulder as they had a century before.

One side wanted it called Lexington Day and the other Concord Day. It was only after Governor Greenhalge had compromised by calling it Patriots' Day that the partisans realized that the tower in Old North Church had something to be known for, and that many were the patriots which should be honored.

It was in 1783, on April 19th, after eight years of war, that Gen. George Washington read the "Peace Proclamation" to his troops assembled at Newburg, New York, marking the finish of the events started at Concord and Lexington, and old North Church.

Events Around Greater Boston

Thursday

Mrs. Amos Howard C. Brown will lecture on "Italian Paintings" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Matthew Lockhart, baritone, and Grace B. Davis, accompanist, will give a recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Richard J. Davis, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Somerville, in the church auditorium, 148 Sycamore Street, near Broadway, Winter Hill, at 8 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5
Radio Timetable: Page 5

Postal Clerks Elect Murphy

Officers of Local 100, National Federation of Postoffice Clerks, were elected for the ensuing year after a lively contest which brought out the largest vote in the organization since 1923. James M. Murphy was chosen President for the third time, being elected with Richard E. Kiley, Vice-President, by a large majority. Leo F. McGillicuddy, of the South Postal Annex, won the office of Financial Secretary by a margin of only 23 votes. William A. Collins was chosen Recording Secretary, and Andrew J. Mahoney, Treasurer.

Biking Bishop Also Boasts Of A Biking Wife

WASHINGTON, April 19 (AP)—The bicycling bishop-elect of Washington, Dr. Angus Dun who is being presented for induction as head of this Episcopal diocese today, has a bicycling wife who explains the cycling interest simply, "I like to use my hands and feet."

She says the Bishop needed a bike to get around Cambridge, Mass., as Dean of Episcopal Theological School, when he put his automobile away for the duration.

At an informal press conference here yesterday the Bishop's wife admitted she recently flew over the handlebars during a South Carolina vacation.

The Bishop's wife is a native of Salem, Mass., where they were married in 1916. She is the former Catherine Whipple Pew, was graduated in philosophy from Radcliffe College in 1915, studied Old and New Testament at the University of London to be a better Sunday School teacher for the Dun boys, Angus Jr. (soon to be an Army chaplain), and Alan (also slated for the Army, now in Harvard Medical School).

Traffic Club of N. E. To Observe Port Night

"Port of Boston Night" will be observed by the Traffic Club of New England at a dinner-meeting at the Copley-Plaza tomorrow evening.

Brig. Gen. C. H. Kells, commanding officer of the Boston Port of Embarkation, will bethe guest speaker, and Vice-Admiral R. R. Waesche, Commandant of the Coast Guard at Washington, will be a special guest. The Coast Guard Port of Boston Band is to provide music.

Bay State Dairies Held As Co-operating With ODT

The dairy industry of Massachusetts, particularly the eastern section of the State, leads the country in truck and mileage conservation plans, in the opinion of Melvin R. Colgan, District Manager, Office of Defense Transportation.

Taking sharp issue today—so far as this area is concerned—with Robert A. Hicks, Chief of the Farm Vehicle Section, ODT, who said in New York yesterday that the dairy industry in New York, New England, and New Jersey seems "less co-operative than anywhere else in the nation" in developing such conservation plans, Mr. Colgan asserted that he had received the finest sort of co-operation from the dairymen.

"Within the Boston district, which takes in Eastern Massachusetts, we have received splendid co-operation from the dairy industry," he said today. "We have plans in effect in Brockton, Worcester, and Fitchburg, and under way in Framingham, Boston, Lowell, Lawrence, and Haverhill," Mr. Colgan added. "That doesn't mean in other parts of New England, however," he continued.

Mr. Colgan was warm in his praise for the co-operation extended by the State Milk Control Board under the leadership of Joseph Cort, Chairman of the Dairy Industry Committee.

In his press conference in New York yesterday, Mr. Hicks said that nationally the dairy industry had saved 53,677,891 truck miles this year, including 3,000,000 in Region 1, which includes New York, New England, and northern New Jersey. This area should have saved about 25,000,000 truck miles, Mr. Hicks added.

"Our deadline on the development of dairy plans is June 30th, and if the industry does not come through by then we will have to step in," he declared, adding:

"We cannot brag about the conservation plans submitted by the industry in Region 1. The dairy interests here seem less co-operative than anywhere else in the nation.'

If the ODT "steps in," Mr. Hicks said, the Government will "reroute and allocate as they see fit."

Revere Rides Again Over Famous Route to Lexington

Continued from Page 1

their forefathers gave them in 1775.

The modern Revere and Dawes were greeted by officials of the various cities and towns through which they passed. They each carried a message to the mayor or selectman of the city or town from Mayor Tobin of Boston. The message was:

"The messengers who rode out this way that April night of 1775 carried the 'alarm' to men and women of this community to be ready for action according to plans previously prepared. We today are honoring those sturdy Colonial patriots who responded so effectively.

Inspirational Help

"We are observing Patriots' Day for its inspirational help as we maintain the same vigilance and service during the stern realities of the present time. This is a special heritage and duty for the citizenry of this American Republic who are, fortunately, in and of this Commonwealth and this community.

"The 'Minute Men' of '75 went at their tasks on the immediate home front; we are to do the same now."

At each stop a local official received the message and read it to the assembled people. At Lexington green Dr. Prescott, impersonated by Martha Magura, picked up the message and dashed off to deliver the "alarm" at Concord, which was the original destination. Concord was the place where the colonial stores and ammunition were assembled.

The day's festivities were started off at Concord with a sunrise flag raising ceremony followed by bell ringing and sports and games. This afternoon there was a parade to the historic Old North Bridge—where the shot that was heard around the world was fired.

Medford, Lexington, Cambridge, Brookline, Arlington, and Somerville, all whom played an important part in America's fight for freedom, held similar exercises.

Boston started its day off with a Flag Raising and a street parade from City Hall. Lieut. Col. George B. Stebbins of the Massachusetts State Guard led the marchers down School Street to Washington, through Adams Square and to the Paul Revere Mall.

Aid for Returning Veterans

Sympathetic man-to-man consideration of the disabled veterans' needs for employment is given at the Veterans' Placement division of the United States Civil Service Commission, in the Federal Building, with Raymond R. McEvoy, former Commander of the State Department of the American Legion, in charge.

Mr. McEvoy's appointment was just announced by William A. Foley, Director of the Commission. Associated in this work is Patrick Roche, also a World War I veteran, and Dr. Schoul Levison, regional medical officer.

"Three divisions of employment available are accounting and allied lines, marketing, and technical or professional," said Mr. McEvoy, in explaining the work of his division. "Before any action is taken, we have a friendly talk with the veteran. As we have been through the mill ourselves we soon are on a mutual basis of understanding. Dr. Levison contributes the findings of his conversations, based on his years of study in physical and mental disturbances. With this information as a background we can select the proper type of work for the veteran and the proper veteran for the position.

"Throughout the region we have 23 field representatives who are in close contact with local employment conditions. In addition, I am meeting with state, county, and municipal organizations explaining our function in the great field of re-employment of the boys from the services. As veterans of World War I, both Mr. Roche and myself know the difficulties which attended the demobilization of 1918-19. We feel fortunate in being able to do our bit in the present situation and help to prepare for the greater problem which will come with the progress and successful conclusion of the war."

Consumer Goods: Now's the Time To Tell of Needs

If you need wash tubs, lunch boxes, infant's play pens and cribs, radio tubes, scissors, window screening, bedsteads or various other things, but cannot get them, get ready to tell Uncle Sam about it, and he will see that manufacturers are told about how many of the respective items will be needed—when the war is over.

The Third Consumer Requirements Survey, specializing in household items and durable goods is being made this week by enumerators from the Bureau of the Census, the Office of Civilian Requirements of the War Production Board announced today.

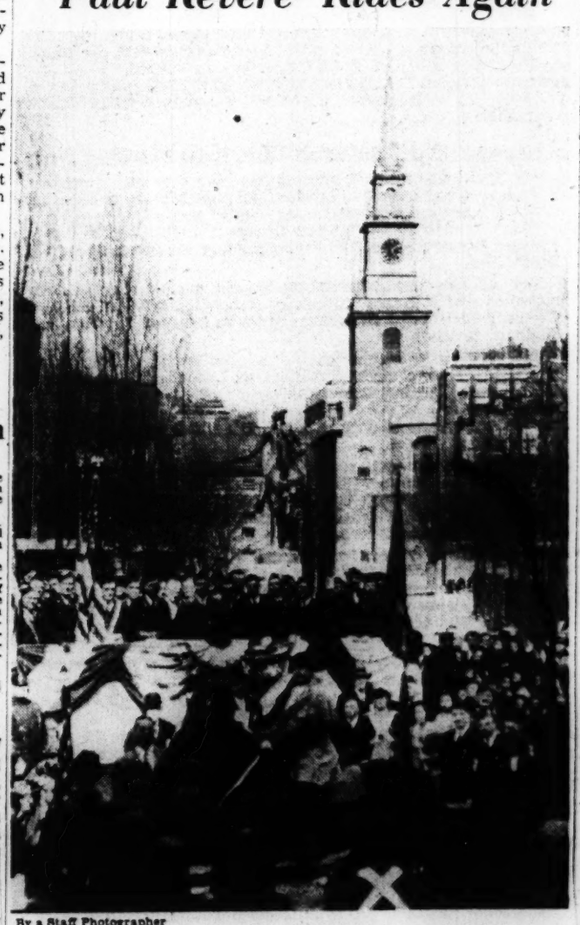
The survey is to be divided into two parts, household articles on the one hand and appliances and plumbing items on the other. Most of the items are now out of production.

About 5,000 families, selected as proportionately representative of the population of Middlesex, Norfolk and Suffolk Counties will be asked for information to bring data up to date. Consumers will be asked if they have recently tried to buy any of the listed items, whether they succeeded and how much difference it made if they were unable to buy them. They will then be asked which articles they would buy immediately if they were plenty of everything available.

Buckley to Run Again

State Auditor Thomas J. Buckley has announced his candidacy for renomination to the office. A Democrat, Mr. Buckley was first elected to the office in 1941 as a successor to Russel A. Wood (R) of Cambridge. Mr. Buckley is completing his second term as auditor.

'Paul Revere' Rides Again



By a Staff Photographer

Patriots' Day Crowd Sends Rider on His Way

Capt. Calvin I. Hatch, impersonating Paul Revere, begins ride to Lexington, spreading the "alarm" as he rides through "village and town." The rider today carried a message from Mayor Tobin to the Mayors and Selectmen of the various cities and towns passed through en route.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Yale Alcohol Research Placed on Factual Basis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 19—Effort to dig out the facts about alcohol and publicize them is being organized at Yale University in a way never before attempted.

After studying the effects of alcohol on the body for the past dozen years, the research experts here are turning to alcohol's social, legal, psychiatric, psychological, and statistical angles.

The university is also broadening its work in alcohol education and publications.

Its corps of alcohol investigators has no theory or solution to push. They are simply seeking to hunt down the full facts and trust that these facts, neglected through the centuries, will disclose the best ways of dealing with the alcohol problem.

The staff now numbers 27. It includes three psychiatrists, three social workers, two statisticians, a lawyer, a literature review man, two sociologists, and five physiologists. The rest are assistants and secretaries. All are full-time.

This is the first study of the entire problem of alcohol to be undertaken on such a scale under university auspices anywhere in the world, its sponsors report.

Insistence Upon Facts

Little of the scope of the project has been popularly recognized. Virtually its first public notice came last year when the Yale Summer School of Alcohol Studies held its first session. The School's insistence on facts has already evidenced itself in the thinking of temperance leaders.

The school, however, is but a branch of the general promotion of alcohol research. This began with the Laboratory of Applied Physiology at Yale in 1932. The current expansion of inquiry has developed from the laboratory. The mainspring in the broadening quest for facts has been furnished by Dr. Howard W. Haggard, the Laboratory's Director.

An energetic investigator who shuns publicity for himself, Dr. Haggard said in reply to queries about the organization he is building up at Yale:

"We have spent far more effort on study of the physiological effects of alcohol than any other American institution.

"Alcohol is not a popular research subject. It hasn't prestige. To most people, it means a lot of drunkenness, that's all. The average doctor doesn't like to deal with alcoholism. The situation of the alcoholics today is just about where the insane were 100 years ago—society threw them in jail.

"While in our laboratory research into the effects of alcohol on the body we had not reached the dead-end, we were not getting results that answered the important problems of today. These researches were not telling why men drank, and were not leading to the real problem of alcohol. They were lighting just one little corner of it.

Staff and Funds Ready

"Ideas of doing more had been with us a long time, but we could not obtain funds, and, secondly, we could not get a staff. Now we have been able to find the funds; thanks to many anonymous donors, funds are coming along in pretty good shape.

"We have developed a good staff. No group of specialists in so many fields relating to alcohol has ever before been brought together in this country, or any other.

"On the educational line we are also making advances. Our school is a summer projection of the laboratory. I don't think any university ever gave a course like the one we did last summer. The aim of the school is to begin to place ministers, social workers, teachers, and others in a position to spread sound knowledge about alcohol.

"I think the truth is the only thing on which you can base solid public opinion.

"The response to the school has been amazing. We are deluged with applications for the second session starting in July. More than 900 applications have come in this year.

Progress in Education

"The temperance people are moving toward the belief that the great thing to be done is education. I think we are going to get alcohol education to progress rapidly in this country.

"On the legal end, we are now reviewing the laws dealing with the alcohol. We are making a complete survey.

"On the psychological side, Dr. Anne Roe of our staff is working on a study of foster children of alcoholics—of children taken away from alcoholic families. She is examining into heredity and environment, to see which tends to produce inebriety. We rather think it is environment.

"The two clinics for inebriates which we started last month in New Haven and Hartford are an extension of our laboratory. The clinic is our study center. It gives us a big new means for research.

"Incidentally we conduct a bibliographical service covering the whole literature of alcohol. For one cent we give a reference on any subject, for three cents an abstract of the article. Our files contain 30,000 abstracts. The service is the only one of its kind. It draws a great many inquiries.

"Soon we are going into field surveys to study the extent of drinking in a region and the extent of the enforcement of the laws."

In all this the alcohol research staff is bent upon working on the alcohol problem as a whole and not on isolated bits, its leader pointed out.

"There is not a tear or a cheer in the whole thing," Dr. Haggard concluded. "It is purely impersonal. We have no emotion and not ax to grind.

"Eventually we hope to get the American people interested in the problem of alcohol. They are not honestly interested now.

"Our society, for instance, tolerates a man who is drunk. If instead it can cultivate a social attitude that a drunkard is detestable and the condition of drunkenness so deplorable that it does not constitute an excusable social lapse but an outrage of our social beliefs, there would still be drinking—but not so much.

"I know that if we can get the American people interested and soundly informed, they will solve the alcohol problem.

"I don't know what the solution is, but there is a solution."

New Bishop of Washington



Associated Press

Dr. and Mrs. Angus Dun in Their Cambridge Home

Dr. Dun, Dean of the Episcopal Theological School at Harvard, has become the fourth Bishop of Washington and the first to be consecrated in the National Cathedral on Mt. St. Alban. The ritual of "laying on of hands" was delegated to the Most Rev. Cyril Forster Garbett, Archbishop of York, and eight bishops. Not since 1871 had an English diocesan bishop participated in the consecration of an American bishop. Bishop Dun became the spiritual leader of 30,000 Episcopal communicants in the District of Columbia and four Maryland counties.

Sabath Says Check Vital On Surplus War Material

WASHINGTON, April 19 (AP)—Declaring that "already some of our surplus war material is being thrown away," Chairman Adolph J. Sabath, (D) of Illnois, of the House Rules Committee today said "there ought to be some prosecutions and jail sentences."

He made this statement in expressing strong sentiment for war-contract-termination legislation which would give the Comptroller General rigid veto power.

Mr. Sabath's committee will have the role of umpire tomorrow when two different plans for war-contract termination are submitted.

One bill reported by the House Military Affairs Committee would set up Comptroller General Lindsay C. Warren as virtual dictator. The other, giving the Comptroller General inspecting rights only for "fraud or carelessness," was released yesterday by the Naval Affairs Committee.

Chairmen of the two committees, Representative Andrew J. May, (D) of Kentucky, for the military and Carl Vinson, (D) of Georgia, for the naval, are at sharp odds on the question.

Mr. Sabath told a reporter today: "I'm for the bill that gives a complete auditing check, that prevents anyone from throwing away our surplus or selling valuable equipment for a bagatelle.

"I forced the issue after the last war and there were prosecutions and I'll do it again. Sure the Army and Navy don't want the Comptroller General in on it. These dollar-a-year men put in there as assistant to the assistant to the assistant general are there to keep an eye on things for the big boys. Already some of our surplus war material has been thrown away. There ought to be some prosecutions and jail sentences, not just dismissals. Well, they're not going to get away with it."

The Comptroller General asked both committees for review rights.

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Other supplies—fuel, food, ammunition and equipment—were used at an astounding rate.

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Cambridge Woman Wins Praise as 'The Army Wife'

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Army wife Priscilla Dunn doesn't "give advice for she is neither a lawyer nor a psychiatrist. But she does almost anything else for thousands of service wives who know her as "The Army Wife" of Radio Station WCOS, Columbia, S. C. All in the day's work are little tasks like finding new wheels for a baby carriage or a best man for a wedding.

The best man in question had to be a naval lieutenant as the nuptials were to be performed in elaborate Navy style. She solved this last-minute manpower shortage with not many seconds to spare.

Upon another occasion she found a lost bride for an Army lieutenant, who was so excited he had forgotten where he told his fiancee to meet him. Mrs. Dunn found her two days later, still waiting and weeping, in the hotel lobby where her lieutenant was to have met her.

These services are just the little extras that keep Mrs. Dunn busy from morning till late at night. She has no staff, only the occasional help of other service wives. On the radio program itself she interviews interesting Army and Navy wives, tells what is going on at nearby bases, and supplies all kinds of information useful to "the girls."

Home in Cambridge yesterday for the first time in 18 months, the former Priscilla Hastings Johnson told how she came to start the program which in eight months has won nationwide acclaim and brought her letters from every state in the Union. She has the official sanction and co-operation of authorities at Fort Jackson and the Army Air Base at Columbia, also the endorsement of the Columbia Chamber of Commerce and the blessing of the National Association of Army and Navy Wives. She had the program copyrighted "so it couldn't be used by unscrupulous persons who just wanted to make money." There is no charge for any of the services she performs.

It was while her husband, Staff Sergeant Frank L. Dunn, was stationed at Fort Bragg and she, in order to be near him, was working on the Raleigh (N. C.) News and Observer, that she began to notice the kinds of problems service wives had which couldn't be handled by the usual agencies. She began in a small way to help them in her spare time. "I wasn't much good at knitting," she says, "and thought I could be more useful that way."

She already had an idea for a radio program in mind when her husband was transferred to Fort Jackson. To get out of a thunderstorm one day soon after her arrival in Columbia, she took refuge in the radio station—and got to talking about her idea. She is now Woman's Program Director there and "The Army Wife" has had such a response that arrangements have been made for it to be carried on during her absence by the wife of Col. George W. Hirsch, who was taken prisoner on Bataan. Mrs. Hirsch is President of the Bataan Relief Association. Mrs. Dunn, however, will continue to write the script.

While Mrs. Dunn doesn't advise service wives to follow their husbands, she does feel that a wife's place is with her husband—provided she can support herself and not be a burden to him. She warns any such wife, however, to find out about the place where her husband is stationed before she goes and to make sure she will have a place to stay. Also to take just as little as possible with her.

Mrs. Dunn is in Cambridge for a few days because her husband is here on furlough and she plans to return with him to Tennessee from where he expects to go overseas. While away from Columbia she hopes to finish the book she is writing on "Mrs. Non-Com."

Greek Orphans

Greek war orphans will benefit from a bazaar and bridge to be given by the Hellenic Women's Club at the International Institute tomorrow afternoon from 2 to 5 o'clock. A variety of handmade articles, exquisite Greek embroideries, colorful native costumes, and many objects of Greek art will be on exhibition and sale.

Thursday Programs

Newtonville Woman's Club—Mrs. Frank Mansfield Taylor will give her fourth lecture on world affairs, 10 a. m.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts—"America in the Pacific: A Summary of Two Years' Study" is the general title of a program to be given at 11:00 o'clock under the direction of Mrs. James M. Howard of Melrose. Those taking part include: Mrs. Charles B. Allen speaking on India; Mrs. Raymond Calpin, China; Mrs. Howard, Russia; Mrs. Kenneth Thompson, Africa; and Mrs. Eaton Perkins, Japan. Mrs. Richard F. Carney will preside. The program is being given under the auspices of the club's Political Department and Mrs. Raymond W. Wheeler, director, will open the program.

Dorchester Women's Republican Club—Judge Robert Gardner Wilson will speak at 2 p. m.

Boston Quota Club—Accompanied by her Seeing-Eye dog, Mrs. Charles Norcross will be guest of honor and speaker at dinner at the Women's Educational and Industrial Union.

Wollaston Garden Club—Mrs. Lucien B. Taylor will discuss possibilities for "The 1944 Garden," Wollaston Library, 2 p. m.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union — "The United States in the World of Tomorrow" will be the subject of Dr. Walter M. Kotschnig's lecture at 10:30 a. m.

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War Bonds for Salvagers



By a Staff Photographer

Officials Draw Tickets for Waste-Paper Collectors

Each day this week a drawing for $25 war bonds, which will be awarded to families in each of Boston's 22 Wards, will be held by City officials. Mayor Tobin, left, and George G. Hyland, Commissioner of Public Works and Boston Salvage Director, participated in the drawing yesterday. Families from Boston's first five Wards took bonds as rewards for their work.

N. H. Is Planning Extensive Postwar Highways Projects

The Week In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., April 19—Extensive postwar highway projects for New Hampshire have already been planned. This is revealed by Chester H. Gray, Director of the National Highway Users Conference.

Mr. Gray says pending plans call for the Federal Government to advance $4 for every $1 made available by the individual States. It is expected that New Hampshire would receive about $5,000,000 a year from the Federal Government and that the State would pay a quarter thereby making more than $6,500,000 a year available for highway projects during the postwar period in New Hampshire.

The State Highway Department is already working on details of postwar highway construction and if the need for such work projects arises it is expected to take relatively little time to get the projects underway.

Auto Registration

Automobile registrations as well as commercial vehicle registrations in New Hampshire show an increase during the first quarter of 1944 as compared with the same period a year ago. Registrations were up nearly 20 per cent and the State's income from this source was up nearly $200,000.

Officials attribute the increase to the fact that fewer motorists are delaying to register the cars now that the new year starts April 1. Cars registered for the previous year are permitted to operate with the new plates after March 1. Even though there was an increase in registration the anticipated last-minute rush never took place.

Agricultural Fairs

Seven of New Hampshire nine agricultural fairs plan to operate this year. If conditions improve the other two fairs may decide to operate this Fall.

The following fair dates have been announced: Lancaster, Sept. 2-4; Hopkinton, Sept. 4-6; Pittsfield, Sept. 7-9; Plymouth, Sept. 12-14; Rochester, Sept. 19-22; Deerfield, Oct. 6-7; and Sandwich, Oct. 12. Country fair operations have been curbed because of wartime transportation difficulties.

Gas Coupons Missing

Gasoline ration coupons good for 10,000 gallons are missing at the Concord Ration Board. The shortage was confirmed when the State OPA made an audit at the request of the board. Investigators from the State OPA case are investigating. Except during the hours the ration board is open for business the supply of coupons is kept in a locked cell at the local police station. OPA investigators have exonerated the police of any connection with the case. The missing coupons are inventory coupons issued to filling stations for use in replacing shrinkage of gasoline stocks. The coupons, according to the investigation, came up missing within a period of 8 to 10 days prior to March 25.

Food Production

New Hampshire production of food this year is going to be more dependent on the aid of school students. As a result the New Hampshire Department of Agriculture has worked out five youth labor plans covering school students. Now it will be up to local school authorities to approve the plans.

The maximum aid provides that a high school student in good standing may be released for full-time farm employment any time after April 28 for the balance of the school year, and if necessary may remain on the farm job until Oct. 1. Another plan calls for limiting sessions of a school or academy to one session a day.

When necessary, schools may be closed for as long a period as is required. In such a case a majority of the students must agree to work harvesting farm crops. Where only a minority of a school's enrollment are needed those with sufficiently high scholastic standings will be released for periods up to three weeks.

State Commissioner of Education James N. Pringle, in announcing these plans, warns of the serious need for students to work on farms this year.

Boston Postmaster Sets Rules About Overseas Mail and Packages

Mail for the personnel of American armed forces overseas is increasing so rapidly in volume that Postmaster Patrick J. Connelly has drawn up a table of information for those who mail letters or packages overseas.

Letters, he said, can be sent as desired, the ordinary postage rate being 3 cents an ounce or fraction thereof. If air mail is used the postage is 6 cents a half-ounce or fraction with a limit of two ounces. This rate, however, applies only to mail for servicemen who are overseas. V-mail is recommended by the Postmaster for greater speed and safety.

Circulars cannot be mailed overseas. Newspapers may be sent to members of the Navy, Marines, and Coast Guard vessels without request from the addressee, but for newspapers going to members of the Army a request must be received from the addressee in writing for any new subscriptions. Renewals may be made without a request, however, he said.

Parcel Post packages cannot be accepted by the post offices for the personnel of the Army overseas without a request from the addressee in writing, but no request is needed for persons in the Navy, Marines, and Coast Guard. Postage is figured by the zone rates from the office where mailed to the post office in care of which the parcel is addressed. Weight limits are five pounds, and measurement 15 inches long and 36 inches in length and girth combined. Parcels to the Army personnel cannot be insured, registered, nor sent C. O. D.

If going to the Navy, Marines, or Coast Guard, however, they can be insured or registered, although no C. O. D. parcels are accepted.

Parcels not exceeding eight ounces in weight may be sent to Army personnel overseas without a request from addressee, but the package must be sealed and must have postage affixed at the rate of three cents an ounce.

V-mail is fastest and safest for overseas dispatch, said Mr. Connelly. Postage is three cents an ounce. If air mail service in the United States is desired add an additional three cents, he pointed out. V-mail is in first priority for dispatch.

Only United States Postal Money Orders can be cashed at Army or Navy post offices overseas. Do not send currency, said Mr. Connelly, as many countries prohibit the importation of United States money. American money orders issued at all post offices are paid in foreign currency at the rate of exchange in effect on the date the orders are presented for cashing, he said.

Taunton Tax Head Pleads Not Guilty

TAUNTON, Mass., April 19—Tax Commissioner Leo H. Coughlin—former Mayor of this City and at one time City Solicitor—pleaded innocent in Bristol County Superior Court yesterday to an indictment charging conspiracy to violate the Corrupt Practices Act. Judge Harold P. Williams granted the defendant 30 days in which to file special pleas and motions. Mr. Coughlin was released in personal recognizance of $500.

The indictment did not disclose the specific alleged violations other than to relate that Mr. Coughlin was indicted for "conspiring with" Mayor Merrill D. Aldrich of Taunton and Israel Louison, a city license commissioner. Neither Mayor Aldrich nor Mr. Louison were arraigned.

Shortly after Mr. Coughlin was released in bail, two other men were arraigned on old indictments. Lester Jenney, of Mattapoisett, pleaded innocent to an indictment, returned in 1933, charging larceny of "more than $100" from the estate of Amy A. Kirby. He was released in $500 personal surety.

Samuel Hurwitz, of New Bedford, pleaded innocent to an indictment brought in June, 1934, which charged him with perjury in connection with a New Bedford real estate transaction. He was released in $1,000 bail.

Tufts Captain to Speak

Capt. Preston B. Haines, commanding officer of the Tufts Naval Training unit, will be dinner speaker at the fifty-fifth annual meeting of the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution at the Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street, tonight at 6:30 p. m.

Holiday Plea For Gathering Of Paper Made

An appeal to the people of Boston and surrounding cities and towns to observe Patriots' Day today by digging out every possible pound of paper and getting it ready for collections was sounded last night by B. G. Waters, Jr., Director of the Massachusetts Salvage Committee.

"Waste paper is vitally needed today in our fight to preserve and protect the very things for which the Revolutionary patriots fought for at Concord and Lexington 169 years ago," Mr. Waters declared.

Paper collections in the city-wide drive this week were running well ahead of March figures as a 344,645-pound total for the first two days in 10 of the city's wards showed a 70,155-pound increase over collections of last month. Yesterday's collections in South Boston and Wards 8, 9 and 10 of Roxbury yielded 180,075 pounds of paper and 46,085 pounds of tin cans.

A Patriot's Day collection of both paper and tin was made today in Wards 11 and 12 of Roxbury and Wards 13 and 14 of Dorchester. Paper pickups were also made today in Belmont, Braintree and Revere.

Collections will be made tomorrow in Wards 15 to 18 of Boston, and the city-wide drive will close on Friday, when salvage trucks will canvass Wards 19 and 22.

Waste paper returns from the five wards canvassed yesterday in comparison with collections of last month were as follows.

	Yesterday	March
Ward 6	50,500	27,000
Ward 7	29,000	46,900
Ward 8	24,000	19,400
Ward 9	23,575	21,920
Ward 10	43,000	13,700
Totals	180,075	128,920

More Conferences On Foreign Trade Planned in Boston

Resumption of conferences between American Foreign Service officers and businessmen interested in the export and import trade has been arranged by the Departments of State and Commerce, Harold P. Smith, regional manager of the Federal Department of Commerce in Boston, announced today.

First of such conferences in Boston in a long time will be held tomorrow when Richards P. Butrick, Counselor of the Embassy for Economic Affairs at Santiago, Chile, arrives at the Boston office of Mr. Smith in the Custom House. Interest in his visit is keen and widespread as indicated by a full schedule of appointments made by various businessmen extending through the entire day.

This program, which both Government and business found beneficial, was interrupted by the war explained Mr. Smith, who added that for New England all conferences will be held at his office.

"American exporters and importers have long urged that the conferences be resumed," said Mr. Smith. "The conferences are in line with the policy of the two Departments to make available to interested businessmen, all possible information concerning foreign markets and the potential postwar needs of each areas."

Three N. E. States Set for Blackouts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., April 19—Maine, Vermont, and New Hampshire will hold a practice blackout tonight, at the request of the First Service Command, according to information released recently by the three states' Defense Councils. All civilian protection units in these states will be mobilized for the first air-raid test this year.

Recent lifting of the War Department ban, which formerly limited practice blackouts to Sundays only, permits the Maine-New Hampshire-Vermont blackout to be held on a Tuesday.

Room for More?



By a Staff Photographer

Where to Display New Flags Puzzles State

Before a showcase crowded with flags of previous wars, two Boston residents, Mrs. Edward Hogan and Miss Audrey Hogan, pause to wonder where room can be found for the flags of World War II in the already full cases of the Hall of Flags in the State House. Their wonderment is shared by State officials, among them Gustave W. Everberg, State Superintendent of Buildings, and Charles O. Holt, Sergeant at Arms. Plans for providing space to display the new flags are now being discussed.

Bay State's Hall of Flags Already Crying for More Room

When this war is over and battle flags and standards of the fighting forces are presented to the Boston State House and the Governor for additions to the Hall of Flags, the problem will be where to put the banners.

Gustave W. Everberg, State Superintendent of Buildings, states that because of wartime difficulties in obtaining building materials temporary arrangements will have to be made to take care of the flags which are now being presented to the State House. Meanwhile, discussions are proceeding as to a decision concerning a permanent location.

The first of the World War II flags to be presented was the garrison flag from the U. S. S. Massachusetts. However, because of its large size, it will not be kept in the Hall of Flags, but will be accorded some other future designated place of honor.

As the situation ow stands, the nine niches in the Hall of Flags are crowded with flags from the Spanish-American War, the Civil War, and World War I. Should any more banners be added, the result would be one of disorderliness and a general appearance lacking dignity. Even now many of the banners are hidden behind others and can hardly be seen.

Several ideas have been put up for thought. One is that the two side entrances to the hall be blocked off and converted into additional casings. The remaining three archways at either end would be enough for passage through the hall, and the two additional niches would provide a place for most of the flags that are likely to be presented to the display.

Another suggestion is that a large central glass casing be built in the middle of the hall. Any other arrangement will entail building separate cases and putting them in another part of the building.

The Hall of Flags was added to the State House in 1896, and is in the form of an archway built across Mt. Vernon Street. Sixteen pillars of Italian Siena marble support the circular gallery, and the central dome is encircled by a coat of arms of the 12 original States, with the coat of arms of the Commonwealth above them, encased in cathedral glass.

One niche of 21 Spanish-American flags, four niches of 311 Civil War flags, and four niches of 82 World War I flags complete the present banners on display in the Hall of Flags.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats, Butter, and Oleo—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8, B8, C8, D8, E8, F8, G8, H8, J8, K8, L8, and M8, worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red Tokens may be used as change.

Red stamps N8, P8, and Q8 will become valid April 23; good indefinitely.

Cooking fats and oils now point free.

Sugar—Stamps 30 and 31 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for 5 pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar per person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Canned Goods—Blue stamps A8, B8, C8, D8, E8, F8, G8, H8, J8, and K8, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Blue stamps L8, M8, N8, P8, and Q8, will become valid May 1; good indefinitely.

Gasoline "A"—No. 9A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire May 8.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Serially numbered B-3 and C-3 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—Period 4 coupons now valid. Period 5 coupons became valid on March 14; expire Aug. 31. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 in No. 1 book and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. The No. 18 stamp will expire on April 30. Airplane Stamp No. 2 will become valid on May 1 for one pair of shoes and will remain good indefinitely.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601. New "war tires" of reclaimed rubber available to "B" holders and low-mileage "C" book drivers.

How Co-operatives Work Is Subject of Lectures

In efforts to show consumers how to supply their needs through organized action and voluntary association, the Massachusetts Department of Education in co-operation with the Parkway Co-operative Society, Inc., of Roslindale and West Roxbury, have arranged a six-lecture course on "Consumer Co-operation."

Sessions began Monday and will be held each Monday until the State University Extension Course is completed, at the West Roxbury Branch, of the Boston Public Library. The Parkway Co-operative Society, Inc., has two consumer-owned stores in that area.

ETO Theater Murals Work Of Boston Man

War Activities in New England

A war couldn't keep Private First Class Jack N. Cramer of Boston from keeping on with his first love—painting. Having exhibited several examples of his work in art competitions for soldiers in the European Theater of Operations, Private Cramer has just completed the murals for what is said to be the "best theater in the ETO."

Both the design and the painting for the murals, emblematic of the Air Forces, were contributed by the Boston soldier painter. The theater was built entirely through the co-operation and ingenuity of the servicemen stationed at the advance Service Command of the 9th Air Force.

On the site of a beautiful pre-war English golf course sits the theater, complete with staging and wings, a projection booth, dressing rooms and curtains. There are seats for 500 soldiers. The lumber used in construction came from the crates used to send glider parts to the front.

Charter Honored

The Liberty Ship George Eldridge splashed down the ways of the New England Shipbuilding Corporation last night, bearing the name of a famous chartmaker and hydrographer of Chatham, Cape Cod, whose charts were in general use as early as 1860 along the New England coast. Mrs. Wilfred O. White of Boston, granddaughter of the famous chartmaker, was sponsor.

Wins Silver Star

The Silver Star decoration has been awarded to Desmond P. Fitzgerald of Springfield, Mass., for outstanding performance of duty in helping to free Army vehicles embedded on the beaches of Salerno, under heavy fire.

The decoration was presented to the Electrician's Mate from Springfield, by another New Englander, Lieut. Melvin A. Olson of Rockport, Mass.

Local Boys at Truk

First Lieut. Leonard Lakin of Boston, Second Lieut. Henry Sullivan, navigator, Dorchester, Mass., and Staff Sergeant Gerald K. Engwer, Lenoxdale, Mass., were in the crew of a 13th AAF Liberator in the historic formation that first flew over the enemy stronghold of Truk recently.

The big bombers took the enemy completely by surprise, destroying 49 planes on the ground and battling for 45 minutes against the "first team" of nearly 100 Japanese fighters which attacked them as they left the target.

More Launchings

The destroyer USS Mannert L. Abele, named for the one-time commander of the submarine USS Gunion, will be launched at the Bath Iron Works at Bath, Maine, next Sunday, and two smaller vessels will enter the water at other Maine shipyards within a week.

First Naval District headquarters announced that Mrs. Mannert Lincoln Abele, widow of Lieut. Commander Abele, of Newton Highlands, Mass., will sponsor the new destroyer.

Lieutenant Commander Abele's uncle, Capt. Clarence A. Abele, USN, commanding officer of the Boston Naval Receiving Station, is expected to be among the guests at the launching.

On Friday, April 21, a net-laying ship will be launched at the Snow Shipyards, Inc., Rockland, Maine, sponsored by Mrs. Eben Kenney, of Rockland.

The following Monday, April 24, a Navy salvage tug will be sponsored by Mrs. John Gamage, of Camden, Maine, at the Camden Shipbuilding and Marine Railway Company, Camden.

Bogus Welfare Funds

A warning for the public to be on guard against fraudulent solicitation of funds based on pleas for aid to blinded soldiers was issued today by the medical branch of the Army's First Service Command.

The Army Medical Department has announced that thus far 73 men have suffered total blindness in this war, the statement declared, but reports have been received of circulation of rumors that there are thousands of blind casualties.

Declaring that hoaxes already had been detected in a West Coast city and in New York and New Jersey, the statement added:

"The Army Medical Department gives complete care to blind soldiers and retains them in hospitals until they have received the maximum benefit from their treatment, including re-education and training for adjustment to civil life."

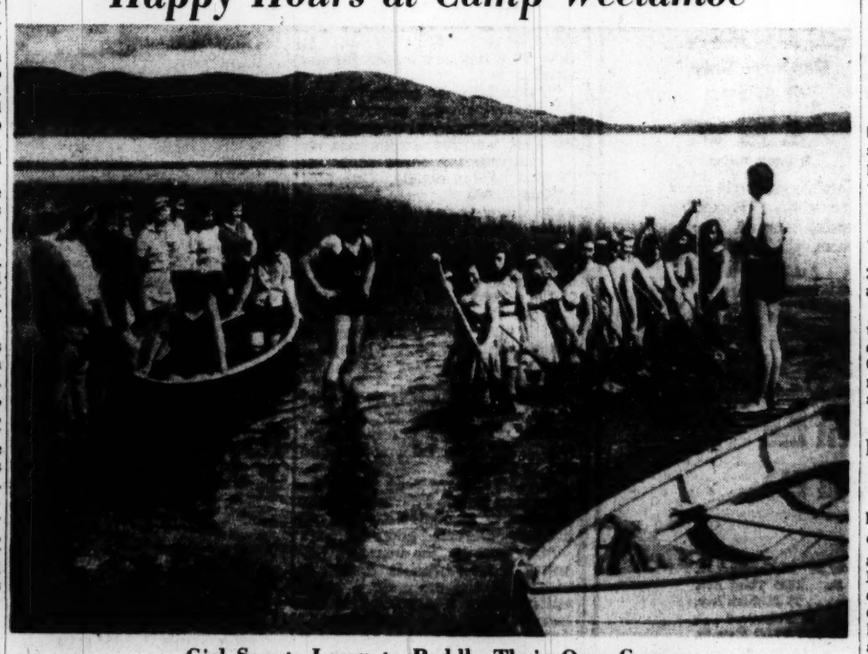
Arraignments Due In Woburn Raids

Ten men are scheduled to be arraigned in Woburn District Court tomorrow following swift raids on establishments in Woburn by State Police. Yesterday's four raids were made, under the direction of District Attorney Robert L. Bradford of Middlesex County and Woburn police, in connection with number-pool and horse-race betting.

The troopers, led by Lieut. Warner F. Eaton, struck simultaneously at a house on First Street, a refreshment store and cafe on Main Street in the business district, and a cafe on Walnut Street.

After booking at the Woburn Police Station, two of the men were released on $100 bail and the others were released in $50 bail.

Happy Hours at Camp Weetamoe



Girl Scouts Learn to Paddle Their Own Canoe

Memories of fun like this are spurring Cambridge Girl Scouts to strenuous efforts in their annual Cookie Sale, which will continue through the rest of April. Proceeds go to the maintenance fund for the camp at Lake Ossipee, N. H. Camp Weetamoe will open this year on July 3 under the supervision of Miss Ruth Hahn, Executive Director of the Cambridge Girl Scouts. It accommodates 120 girls at a time, and is financed entirely by the camp fees of $12.50 a week and the proceeds from the Cookie Sale. It is hoped that sales of cookies will exceed the 20,000 boxes sold last year—for there's a wharf that needs rebuilding, some new rowboats to be bought, and a new hayrack obtained. The latter is an essential means of transportation at the camp.

Holiday Brings New Films to Town—Foreword to Katharine Cornell's Play

'Buffalo Bill,' 'In Our Time,' 'Bridge of San Luis Rey' Due

Film openings are scheduled for today at the Metropolitan and the Paramount and Fenway. Another opening is listed for tomorrow at the State and Orpheum. The Keith Memorial continues for another week with its present program.

"Buffalo Bill," which heads the incoming bill at the Metropolitan, is an elaborate Technicolor production built around the legend of the frontier scout. Some 5,200 players, it is said, participate in the film, and 3,000 horses are used in the Bonnet Gorge battle between the Indians and cavalry. Joel McCrea has the title role, with Maureen O'Hara as the girl he marries and Linda Darnell as an Indian maiden. Thomas Mitchell, Edgar Buchanan, and Anthony Quinn are in the cast. William Wellman directed, and Harry Sherman is the director.

The companion feature, "You Can't Ration Love," is a light musical film, with Betty Rhodes, Johnnie Johnston, Marjorie Weaver, and "Scat" Davis in the cast.

'In Our Time'

Ida Lupino and Paul Henried are co-starred in "In Our Time," which comes today to the Paramount and Fenway. Nancy Coleman, Mary Boland, Victor Francen, and Nazimova are in the cast. The story is about an English girl of no social background, who falls in love with a Polish count in Warsaw in the days before the war, persuades him to teach his farm workers better agricultural ways, and with him endures the Nazi invasion.

"Tornado," the other feature on the program is a melodrama about a miner and his family. Chester Morris and Nancy Kelly head the cast.

'Bridge of San Luis Rey'

Thornton Wilder's story, "The Bridge of San Luis Rey," comes to the screen again in a new version at the State and Orpheum beginning Thursday. Lynn Bari, Akim Tamiroff, and Francis Lederer head the cast. In the supporting cast are Alla Nazimova, Louis Calhern, Blanche Yurka, and Donald Woods. The film has been produced by Benedict Bogeaus.

The companion feature will be "Spring Fever," a musical, starring Kay Kyser in a cast which includes Marilyn Maxwell, William Gargan, Nat Pendleton, and Lena Horne.

'Up in Arms' Stays

A second week is now in progress at the Keith Memorial for "Up in Arms," the elaborate Technicolor musical with Danny Kaye, making his screen debut, Dinah Shore, Dana Andrews, and Constance Dowling. The film has been directed by Elliott Nugent. The companion feature is "Passport to Destiny" with Elsa Lanchester as the star.

'Gung Ho' Remains

A second week is scheduled at the RKO Boston for "Gung Ho" starring Randolph Scott, Alan Curtis, and Grace McDonald in a story of the Makin Island raid. A new stage show begins Thursday with Henry Busse and his orchestra to head the cast.

'Great Mr. Handel'

At the Exeter, "The Great Mr. Handel," with Wilfrid Lawson and Elizabeth Allan to play the roles of the composer and Mrs. Colley Cibber, continues through the week. The other feature here is "Jeannie," with Michael Redgrave and Barbara Mullen.



Nazimova

In the new film version of "The Bridge of San Luis Rey," coming Thursday to the State and Orpheum.

Etchings By Legros At Library

Through April etchings by Alphonse Legros will be on view at the Boston Public Library. All the prints are portraits.

This is a handsome display. It gives the full scope of Legros' gifts as a portraitist, and simultaneously presents a distinguished assemblage of luminaries. The name of Legros has not yet acquired the fame which such skill deserves. Only a few collectors are familiar with his work. The qualities of his artistry are not commanding or spectacular; but they are substantial and they wear well. Legros as portraitist probed not alone the facial features, but the inner attributes of his models. In his subdued, patient manner of presentation the intangible traits were brought to the surface.

The head studies and portraits show variations in procedure. The artist had no formula; he worked in detail, or in summary allusive manner, as the subject seemed to demand. He could model roundly, or establish firm contours with moderate light and shade treatment. Sometimes he subordinated the etched line to a painterly effect, sometimes he contrived a likeness from clearly delineated, bitten lines. Some heads are solid and sculpturesque, some impressionistic.

The Legros portraits are interesting also for mode of characterization. He seemed eager to achieve as full a qualification of the sitter as possible. Consequently he avoided trifling details, favoring a well calculated generalization. Some of the portraits carry this treatment a step further, idealizing the sitter, lifting him out of daily circumstance. They show a timelessness, a detachment as do Florentine portraits. We are reminded of Michelangelo and André del Sarto.

Among the portraits are those of Auguste Rodin, Thomas Huxley, Victor Hugo, Hector Berlioz, Alfred Tennyson. Some of his most touching characterizations bare the anonymous title, "Tête d'Homme." D. A.

'Lovers and Friends' Gives Opportunity to Henry Daniell

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

For some years now Henry Daniell has been a decoration of the American stage, after a solid career in the English theater. So often has he been cast for the roles of grim and sardonic gentlemen in society and mystery plays that it comes as a pleasurable surprise to those witnessing "Lovers and Friends," in which Katharine Cornell is starring [the play comes to the Plymouth in Boston Monday] that he can smile. Yes, and with such a warmth of characterization that it looks as if it has remained for Miss Cornell to rescue him from long and undeserved confinement.

When Raymond Massey had to leave the cast to fulfill Hollywood commitments, Miss Cornell and her co-producer, John C. Wilson, transferred Mr. Daniell from the role of the saturnine playwright to that of the husband, who finds himself attracted by the pretty but decidedly odd girl secretary of the playwright. To those who recall the custom of former days in the theater, requiring an actor re-placing another to imitate the man he succeeds, it is interesting to see that Mr. Daniell has been encouraged to give a characterization of his own, with never a hint of Mr. Massey's well-liked performance.

All this is an indication that the human values of Dodie Smith's comedy are more inclusive than might have been suspected at first. Two of her characters have been proved by cast changes to be capable of variations of interpretation that have not thrown her theme out of focus. Arthur Margetson has succeeded to the part of the playwright originally acted by Mr. Daniell. And Mr. Margetson, in his turn, presents a characterization quite unlike that of his predecessor, yet one that blends convincingly into the present ensemble.

Miss Cornell has gone on enriching her characterization of Stella. The part offers her a large range of tragic as well as comedy acting opportunity. The moment of the declaration by the husband that he has become interested in another woman requires Miss Cornell to descend an arc of emotional expression from a note of colloquial cheerfulness to a deep state of depression. This reminds one of the task that faces the player of Hamlet when he must ascend from a commonplace mood to the exaltation of meeting the ghost of his father.

Mr. Daniell's command of the nuances of sophisticated comedy plays neatly into Miss Cornell's style, which always avoids the banal. He brings a special relish to the inherent connotations of the well-chosen words of Miss Smith's dialogue. His responses blend thought and emotion in subtle changes of posture and in expressions of varying mood within a single speech. He sensitively echoes her most delicate strokes of expression. His opposition in the episodes about the vacillating Lennie, friend of Stella, turns their scenes into a trio of high comedy.

Lennie is played on a note of generous fun, mixed with ruefulness, with all the charm Carol Goodner has invested the part from the first. Anne Burr and Katherine Hynes complete the cast. This well-produced comedy is sure to bring much pleasure to playgoers on Miss Cornell's coming tour. E. C. S.

Youth Concert

Honegger's "Pacific 231," laid aside for some time by the big orchestras, is revived for the interest of the subscribers to the Youth Concerts of the Boston Symphony, Wheeler Beckett, conductor, on the afternoon of Wednesday, April 26. Place, Symphony Hall; hour, 3:30. Hazel Hallet, pianist, appears at this final meeting of the season taking part in a presentation of the Grieg Piano Concerto. On the program stand the Andante from Haydn's "Clock" Symphony, Beckett's "Cinderella" Fantasy, and Wagner's "Ride of the Valkyries."

Third Week for 'Dream'

"Dream with Music," Richard Kollmar's new musical comedy at the Shubert, will stay in Boston for a third week. The engagement now runs until Saturday, May 6.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Shubert—"Dream with Music," new musical. Starring Vera Zorina, Ronald Graham and June Knight. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.
Colonial—"A Connecticut Yankee," by Fields, Rodgers and Hart. Presented by Richard Rodgers. Featuring Vivienne Segal and Dick Foran. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"The Great Mr. Handel," Wilfrid Lawson, Elizabeth Allan. 3:20, 6:30, 9:30. "Jeannie," Michael Redgrave, Barbara Mullen. 2, 5, 8:10.
Fenway—"In Our Time," Ida Lupino, Paul Henreid. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. "Tornado," Chester Morris. 1:20, 4:45, 8.
Keith Memorial—"Up in Arms," Danny Kaye, Dinah Shore. 9:30 a. m., 12:27, 3:24, 6:21, 9:37. "Passport to Destiny," Elsa Lanchester. 11:20 a. m., 2:17, 5:14, 8:11.
Kenmore—"Now Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. 3:30, 6, 9:20. "Mr. Big," Donald O'Connor. 1:10, 4:30, 8.
Majestic—"Snow White." 8:38, 10:11, 11:49 a. m., 1:27, 3:05, 4:43, 6:21, 7:59, 9:37.
Metropolitan—"Buffalo Bill," Joel McCrea, Maureen O'Hara. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50. "You Can't Ration Love," Bette Rhodes, Johnnie Johnston. 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:30.
Modern—"Purple Heart," Dana Andrews. 9:25 a. m., 12:25, 3:25, 6:30, 9:30. "My Best Girl," Jane Withers. 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8:15.
Orpheum — "Lost Angel," Margaret O'Brien, James Craig, Marsha Hunt. 9:40 a. m., 12:50, 3:55, 7:05, 10:10. "Hey Rookie," Ann Miller, Joe Besser. 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:35.
Paramount—"In Our Time," Ida Lupino, Paul Henreid. 11 a. m., 2:25, 5:50, 9:10. "Tornado," Chester Morris, Nancy Kelly. 9:35 a. m., 1, 4:25, 7:50.
RKO-Boston—"Gung Ho," Randolph Scott. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5:05, 7:35, 10:10. Stage Show: 11 a. m., 1:30, 4, 6:35, 9:05.
Scollay — "The Sullivans," Anne Baxter, Thomas Mitchell. 11:25 a. m., 2:40, 5:55, 9:10. "Timber Queen," Richard Arlen, Mary Beth Hughes. 10:15 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:05.
State—"Lost Angel," Margaret O'Brien, James Craig, Marsha Hunt. 1, 4, 7, 10:05. "Hey Rookie," Ann Miller, Joe Besser. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:35.
South Station Theater—"Keep 'em Sailing," "Lucky Cowboy," "Mountain Anglers," Popular Science, "Visiting St. Louis," cartoons. Latest newsreels and other shorts.
Telepix—"The Battle of Russia," "Fitzpatrick Visits St. Louis," "Popular Science Review," "Two Cartoons," "Camera Views of Florida," "War Correspondents," "Digest of World News." Continuous 10:30 a. m., to midnight.
Uptown—"Miracle of Morgan's Creek," Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken. 2:40, 6:15, 9:40. "Three Russian Girls," Anna Sten, Kent Smith. 1, 4:30, 8.
Washington Street Olympia—"The Sullivan's," Anne Baxter, Thomas Mitchell. 9:05 a. m., 12:10, 3:15, 6:15, 9:20. "Timber Queen," Richard Arlen. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "A Guy Named Joe," Spencer Tracy. "My Best Gal," Jane Withers. Continuous 1:20-11.
Allston: "Find the Blackmailer," Faye Emerson. "Minesweeper," Richard Arlen. 2, 8.
ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Lassie Come Home," Roddy MacDowell. "Three Russian Girls," Anna Sten. Continuous from 1:30.
Regent: "Sleepy Lagoon," Judy Canova, Dennis Day. "Whistling in Brooklyn," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford.
BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Iron Major," Pat O'Brien. "Where Are Your Children?" Jackie Cooper. 1:45 Continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Phantom Lady," Franchot Tone, Ella Raines. "Larceny With Music," Allan Jones. 1:50, 8.
BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "North Star," Walter Huston, Ann Harding. "Government Girl," Olivia de Havilland, Sonny Tufts.
Coolidge Corner: "The Purple Heart," Dana Andrews. "Sing a Jingle," Allan Jones.
Cleveland Circle: "Miracle of Morgan's Creek," Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken. "His Butler's Sister," Deanna Durbin. Continuous 1:30-11.
CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Purple Heart," Dana Andrews. "Million Dollar Kids," East Side Kids. 1:45, 8.
Harvard: "Government Girl," Olivia de Havilland, Sonny Tufts. "The Good Fellows," C. Kellaway. Continuous 2-11.
University: "Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. 2:25, 5:30, 8:35.
DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "The Fighting Seabees," John Wayne. "Danger! Women at Work," Patsy Kelly.
Codman Square: "A Guy Named Joe," Spencer Tracy, Irene Dunne. "Fiesta." Continuous from 1:25.
Franklin: "A Guy Named Joe," Spencer Tracy, Irene Dunne. "My Best Gal." Continuous from 1:15.
EVERETT—Capitol: "Lassie Come Home," Roddy McDowall. 3:14, 6, 9:25. "Chan in the Secret Service." Singing Contest 8:40.
Park: "Journey Into Fear," Joseph Cotten, Dolores Del Rio. "Battle of Tarawa." "Henry Aldrich, Boy Scout," Jimmy Lydon.
HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Lassie Come Home," Roddy McDowall. "The Kansan," Richard Dix, Jane Wyatt. 1:30, 7:45.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Miracle of Morgan's Creek," Eddie Bracken, Betty Hutton. "His Butler's Sister," Deanna Durbin. Continuous 2-11.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "The Fighting Seabees," John Wayne, Susan Hayward. 2:30, 8:15. "The Falcon and the Co-ed," Tom Conway, Jean Brooks. 4:10, 9:55.
MALDEN — Granada: "Weekend Pass," Martha O'Driscoll, Noah Beery, Jr. 1:58, 5:07, 8:16. "His Butler's Sister," Deanna Durbin, Franchot Tone. 3:06, 6:15, 9:04.
Mystic: "Ravaged Earth," documentary. "Always a Bridesmaid," Andrews Sisters, Patric Knowles. Continuous 1:45-11.
Strand: "The Purple Heart," Dana Andrews. 3:05, 6:15, 9:15. "Henry Aldrich, Boy Scout," Jimmy Lydon. 1:55, 5:05, 8:05.
Maplewood: "Crazy House," Olsen and Johnson. 1:52, 7:52. "The Woman of the Town," Albert Dekker, Claire Trevor. 3:17, 9:17.
Orpheum: "South of the Border," Gene Autry. 1:30, 4:40, 8. "I Dood It," Red Skelton, Eleanor Powell. 2:45, 5:55, 9:15.
MATTAPAN — Oriental: "The Purple Heart," Dana Andrews, Richard Conte. "Hat Check Honey," Grace MacDonald, Leon Errol. Cont. 1:30-11.
MEDFORD — Medford: "Lassie Come Home," Roddy McDowall. "Beautiful but Broke," Joan Davis.
Fellsway: "Riding High," Dorothy Lamour, Dick Powell. "Tarzan's Desert Mystery," Johnny Weissmuller.
MELROSE—Melrose: "Government Girl," Olivia de Havilland, Sonny Tufts. "She's for Me," David Bruce.
NATICK—Colonial: "The Frisco Kid," James Cagney, Margaret Lindsay. "Beautiful but Broke," Joan Davis, John Hubbard. Cont. 2-11.
NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Lassie Come Home," Roddy McDowall. "Minesweeper," Richard Arlen.
NEWTON—Paramount: "Miracle of Morgan's Creek," Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken. "Find the Blackmailer," Faye Emerson. Cont. 1-11.
QUINCY—Quincy: "Women in Bondage," Gail Patrick, Nancy Kelly. "Crime Doctor's Strangest Case," Warner Baxter. 2, 8.
Strand: "Phantom Lady," Ella Raines, Franchot Tone. "Casanova in Burlesque," Joe E. Brown.
SOMERVILLE—Cenutral: "North Star," Walter Huston, Anne Baxter. "Melody Parade," Mary Beth Hughes.
Strand: "Madame Curie," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. "That Nazty Nuisance," Bobby Watson.
Capitol and Ball Square: "The Lodger," Laird Cregar, Merle Oberon. "Good Fellows," Cecil Kellaway.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Where Are Your Children," Jackie Cooper. "Young Ideas," Herbert Marshall. 1:45 Continuous from 6:45.
WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "The Big Store," Marx Brothers. 2:07, 7:52. "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goodard. 3:35, 9:20.
WALTHAM—Embassy: "Purple Heart," Dana Andrews. "My Best Girl," Jane Withers, Jimmy Lydon. 2, 8.
WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "In Old Chicago," Alice Faye, Tyrone Power. "Banjo on My Knee," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea.
Coolidge: "Lassie Come Home," Roddy McDowall. "Around the World," Kay Kyser, Joan Davis.
WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Lassie Come Home," Roddy McDowall, Donald Crisp. "Saludos Amigos." Continuous today from 2:15.
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Lassie Come Home," Roddy McDowall, Edmund Gwenn. "Minesweeper," Richard Arlen.
WINCHESTER—Winchester: "None Shall Escape," Marsha Hunt, Alex Knox. "Never a Dull Moment," Ritz Brothers, Frances Langford.

'Belle' at Telepix

"Memphis Belle," the Technicolor factual film of a bombing raid over Germany made by the U. S. Eighth Air Force, will be seen at the Telepix beginning Friday. Other items on the program will include "Labor Problems," a Canadian Film Board production; a nature film on animals; two color cartoons; and a digest of world news including pictures of the eruption of Vesuvius.

'The Sullivans'

"The Sullivans," telling of the brothers who enlisted together in the Navy, will be at the Washington Street Olympia and the Scollay starting today. The other feature at these theaters is "Timber Queen," with Richard Arlen, Mary Beth Huges, and June Havoc.

Today on Short Waves

Melbourne—3:00 a. m.—News. VLG2, 9.54 meg., 31.4 m.
Chungking—10:00 a. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 6.13 meg., 48.4 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Caracas—7:15 p. m.—Comic Skit. YV5RN, meg., 48.4 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—George Blake. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:30 p. m.—Radio Theater. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
London—10:15 p. m.—Freedom Forum. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

WBZ-FM

5:00 p. m.—News; Symphony of Melody.
5:30 p. m.—Musicale; recordings.
6:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
6:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
7:00 p. m.—Fred Waring's Orchestra.
7:15 p. m.—News of the World.
7:30 p. m.—Voice of the Army.
7:45 p. m.—H. V. Kaltenborn, news.
8:00 p. m. to 11 p. m.—Same as WBZ.
11:00 p. m.—Sign off.

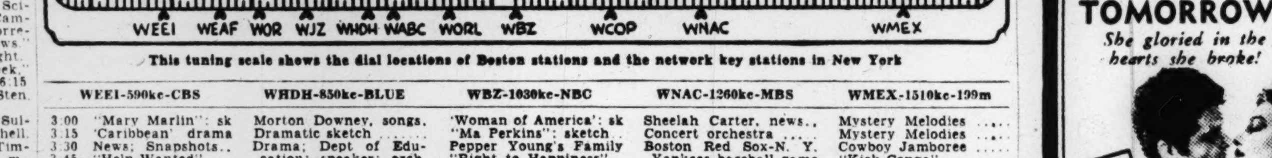
WGTR, Boston, and WMTW, Mt. Washington, N. H.

3:30 p. m.—Boston Red Sox-N. Y. Yankees
5:30 p. m.—"Dansant": Music.
6:00 p. m.—Yankee Network News Service
6:15 p. m.—Sports; Snapshots.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—To midnight same as WNAC.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight • 6:30 p.m. • Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk	Morton Downey, songs.	'Woman of America': sk	Sheelah Carter, news	Mystery Melodies
3:15	'Caribbean' drama	Dramatic sketch	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Concert orchestra	Mystery Melodies
3:30	News; Snapshots	Drama; Dept of Edu-	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Red Sox-N. Y.	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	"Help Wanted"	cation; speaker; orch.	"Right to Happiness"	Yankees baseball game	"Kick Conga"
4:00	Broadway Matinee:	"Juke Box Serenade"	Backstage Wife: sketch	Boston Red Sox-N. Y.	News; Dolly Dawn's Or.
4:15	Guest Stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Yankees baseball game	Will Bradley's Orch.
4:30	Life to the Front	Musical Poll of Hits	Lorenzo Jones: sketch	Boston Red Sox-N. Y.	Garry Clinton's Orch.
4:45	Int. Labor Conf.	Musical Poll of Hits	Young Widder Brown	Yankees baseball game	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00	'Follies': Evelyn	Easy Rhythms	"When a Girl Marries"	Boston Red Sox-N. Y.	News; Victory Garden
5:15	Howe, m. c.	Dick Tracy, sketch	"We Love and Learn"	Yankees baseball game	"Journey to Ireland"
5:30	Arthur Godfrey	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill": sk.	Musical Roundup	"Journey to Ireland"
5:45	American Women	'Captain Midnight': sk.	'Front Page Farrell': sk	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00	Comment; News	Terry and the Pirates	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Musicale
6:15	Lynn Murray's Or.	Newscast	K. Ivers; Swingcopaters	Sports; Snapshots	Moment Musicale
6:30	"Musically Yours"	"Jerry and Sky"	"Jesting With Jesters"	**The World's Front Page**	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	A. C. Gerness; "War"	Lowell Thomas, news	Music Rendezvous; Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	Sammy Eisen's Orch.	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15	J. Nesbit: Parade	WAVES' Parade	J. W. Vandercook, news	Parade; 'Terry's Tunes'	Richard Salinger, news
7:30	'Easy Aces': sketch	The Lone Ranger: west-	Port Embarkation Band	"Halls of Montezuma":	Irish-American Musical
7:45	'Easy Aces': sketch	ern drama	John Barry, comments	Marine Corps Series	Program
8:00	Allan Jones, songs;	Paul Neilson, news	"Mr. and Mrs. North":	Cecil Brown, news	"This Is France"
8:15	Frank Carle's Or.	Lum 'n' Abner: sketch	comedy mystery drama	Fulton Oursler Reports	Paul Mann's Orch.
8:30	Drama with Jean	"My Best Girls: The	Beat the Band: Hilde-	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Hersholt; News	Bartletts": drama	garde: H Sosnick's Or	L. Romay; D. Rodney	Dr Hans Nathan; Music
9:00	F. Sinatra Show:	Network program	Eddie Cantor's Show:	Gabriel Heatter, news	**Classical Album: Schu-**
9:15	Major Bowes	Network program	Bonita Granville	'Return of Nick Carter'	**mann's Symphony No 3**
9:30	Jack Carson Show;	Shep Fields' Orch.	"Mr. District Attorney"	**Barbara Luddy, drama:**	**Classical Album: Schu-**
9:45	Walter Huston	Dance Orch.: Drama	"Mr. District Attorney"	**"Angel in Paris"**	**mann's Symphony No 3**
10:00	**Moments in Music:**	**Raymond Gram Swing**	Kay Kyser's College of	R. A. Gunnison, news	Local sports
10:15	**"Carmen"**	**"Top of the Evening"**	Musical Knowledge	"San Quentin on the	Local sports
10:30	Morton Gould's Or	"The Symphonette," M.	Kay Kyser's College of	Air": music; speaker	Local sports
10:45	Alec Templeton	Piastro, conductor	Musical Knowledge	Parade; Music; Weather	Local sports
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	News service
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Dick Jurgens' Orchestra	Weather; Bump Hadley	Eddy Stone's Orch.	Harold Grant's Orch.
11:30	**Symphony Orch.;**	Fishermen's program	**Arthur Hopkins pre-**	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45	**Bernard Herrmann**	Dance Orch.: News	**sents: "Our Town"**	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End: News

Thursday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Musical Alarm Clock	News; Musical program	Organ; Weather; Organ	
7:15	News; Music	Newscast	Music; Weather	News comment	
7:30	Music; News	Musical Alarm Clock	News service	"Happy Hank"	New England Fellow-
7:45	News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather.	Spike Jones' Orch.	Musical Clock	ship: religious program
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	"The Wax Museum"	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Melody Time	"The Wax Museum"	Food news; Songs; News	Newsreel of the Air
8:30	Carl Moore's Club	Church in the Wildwood	News service	Louise Morgan	Newsreel of the Air
8:45	Music; News	Newscast	Talk on food	Louise Morgan; Weather	Newsreel of the Air
9:00	P. Fortescue, Inter	Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News, "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	**School of the Air:**	Breakfast Club	John Seagle, hymns	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	**Far & Near Tales**	Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: recording
9:45	Food Fair	Breakfast Club	News service	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; News
10:00	"Valiant Lady"	"Sweet River": drama.	Lora Lawton, sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Music for the Missus
10:15	American Stories	Women and the War	"Helpmate": drama	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Studio speaker
10:30	"Open Door": sk.	Fishermen's program	Robert St. John, news	"Yankee Tune Factory"	"Going Shopping With
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Dramatic sketch	Musical program	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Marie Mason"
11:00	"Honeymoon Hill"	Breakfast Music: Inter.	Road of Life: sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Studio speaker
11:15	Second Husband	Breakfast Music: Inter.	Vic and Sade: sketch	New England Cupboard	John Kiley, organ
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	News commentator	'Brave Tomorrow': dr.	Yankee House Party	"Music for You"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Singing Stars	"David Harum": sketch	Imogene Wolcott: Talk	News service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Marvin Behrens	Boake Carter, news	"Dude Ranch"
12:15	"Big Sister": sk.	Bond Wagon Quiz	"You're Telling Us"	News service	"Dude Ranch"; News
12:30	"Helen Trent": sk.	National Farm & Home	Marjorie Mills: talk	Talk; Music Roundup	Italian drama; music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: speakers; music	Marjorie Mills: talk	Hank Lawson's Music	Italian drama; music
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking, news	The Little Show: Ra-	News commentator	Italian melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	Danny Cavanaugh	kov's Or.; vocalist	Jack Berch's Boys	Invitation to the Opera
1:30	B. Flynn, news	Danny Cavanaugh	Carl Caruso, news	**'Victory Matinee'; Music**	Treasury Salute
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's program	"Mary Foster": sketch	Cedric Foster, news	America Sings
2:00	Portia Faces Life	"Listen, Milady"	'The Guiding Light'; sk	Musical Roundup	Curtain Time
2:15	Dramatic sketch	Mystery Chef: food facts	'Today's Children': sk.	"Yankee Kitchen"	Curtain Time
2:30	Dramatic serial	"Ladies, Be Seated"	'Light of the World': sk	"Yankee Kitchen"	The Pepper Shaker
2:45	"Perry Mason": sk	"Ladies, Be Seated"	"Melodies of Home"	Patterns in Rhythm	News service
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk	Morton Downey, songs.	'Woman of America': sk	Telegraphic reports:	Mystery Melodies
3:15	Caribbean: Drama	Dramatic sketch	"Ma Perkins": sketch.	Boston Braves-N. Y.	Mystery Melodies
3:30	News; Hollywood	Dramatic sketch; WHDH	Pepper Young's Family	Giants baseball game	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	'Help Wanted': Int	Studio Orch.; speaker	"Right to Happiness"	Telegraphic reports:	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Broadway Matinee,	Popular music program	Backstage Wife: sketch	Boston Braves-N. Y.	News; Earl Hines' Or.
4:15	guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Giants baseball game	Andy Kirk's Orch.
4:30	Vets' Information,	Musical Poll of Hits	'Lorenzo Jones': sketch	Adventures in Melody	Hal McIntyre's Orch.
4:45	Interview; Date	Musical Poll of Hits	'Young Widder Brown'	Adventures in Melody	Artie Shaw's Orch.
5:00	"Five O'Clock Fol-	"Easy Rhythms"	"When a Girl Marries"	Julia Sanderson Com-	News; Victory Garden
5:15	lies": E. Howe	"Dick Tracy": sketch	"We Love and Learn"	ments; Variety show	"Journey to Ireland"
5:30	Follies; Music	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	'Just Plain Bill': sketch	Chick Carter; sketch	"Journey to Ireland"
5:45	American Women	"Captain Midnight": sk	'Front Page Farrell': sk	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00	'Page One': News.	Terry and the Pirates	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Music
6:15	CBS World News	Newscast	Briggs & Saltman, piano	"Digest": Snapshots	Moment Musicale
6:30	"Meet Mr. Jones"	"Jerry and Sky"	"Serenader"; songs	**The World's Front Page**	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Waltz Time: Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Music Rendezvous; Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	SPAR Choral Gr'p; b'nd	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15	J. Nesbitt: Parade	"Gaslight Harmonies"	J. W. Vandercook, news	"Terry's Tunes"	R. Salinger, news; Talk
7:30	"Mr. Keen": dr.	The Symphonette, with	Bob Burns, "Arkansas	"Confidentially Yours"	Robert Moses, talk
7:45	"Mr. Keen": dr.	M. Piastro, cond.	Traveler": Cass Daley	Fred Lang, news	"The Singing Bees"
8:00	Suspense: Ed Gard-	Paul Neilson, news	**Fanny Brice; F. Mor-**	"Moods for Moderns"	Studio speaker
8:15	ner; Palmer Methd	"Lum 'n' Abner"	**gan; Hanley Stafford**	Fulton Oursler Reports	Paul Mann's Orch.
8:30	Death Valley Days	**Hon. Joseph B. Ely**	**"The Aldrich Family,"**	'Human Adventure': dr.	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Death Valley; News	**Hon. Joseph B. Ely**	**starring Dickie Jones**	'Human Adventure': dr	Irish music
9:00	Major Bowes Ama-	Symphonic Gems: rec'd	**Music Hall: Bing Crosby**	Gabriel Heatter, news	**Classical Album: Gold-**
9:15	teur program	Symphonic Gems: rec'd	**guest, Dave Shelley**	Return of Nick Carter	**mark: Rustic Wedding**
9:30	Dinah Shore Show;	Russ Morgan's Orch.	**Joan Davis; J. Haley;**	**Treasure Hour of Song:**	**Ballet**
9:45	C Grant; D Barclay	Dance orchestra; dram.	**show; Alan Hale**	**Alfredo Antonini's Or.**	**Classical Album**
10:00	"The First Line":	**Raymond Gram Swing**	Abbott & Costello;	Henry Gladstone, news	News service
10:15	U. S. Naval drama	Wm. Lang; Dance or.	guest, George Raft	Biographical Sketches	Polish Information Dr.
10:30	Harry Cool; Kay	Joe E. Brown: Stop or	**March of Time: Harold**	Del Courtney's Orch.	Lou Breese's Orch.
10:45	Armen; orchestra	Go; quiz show	**Kirkpatrick; news; or.**	Parade; Music; Weather	Bob Crosby's Orch.
11:00	News; Rideout	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	"Music by Cugat"	Weather; Bump Hadley	Glen Young's Orch.	Glen Gray's Orch.
11:30	"Viva America":	Fishermen's program	**Music of New World:**	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45	Nestor M Chayres	Dance orchestra; News	**American Folk Music.**	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	Day's End; News



"I GOTTA GET HOME IN TIME FOR 'TOP OF THE EVENING!'"

If you're up in the air about entertainment, try Top of the Evening! Musical talent galore, The King's Men, Sally Sweetland, the two-piano team of Saidenberg and Rebner, and the Westinghouse chorus, under the direction of Ken Darby. A new Westinghouse show, presented every Mon., Wed. and Fri. eve. Don't miss it!

Tune in on your local Blue Network station—10:15 EWT, 9:15 CWT, and 7:15 PWT.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

Today—Last Times! "LOST ANGEL" Margaret O'Brien Plus "HEY ROOKIE"
LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM
Doors Open: Orpheum 9:15 a. m. State 11:15 a. m.
TOMORROW!
She gloried in the hearts she broke!



ALL NEW!
"The Bridge of San Luis Rey"
starring LYNN BARI
Akim Tamiroff • Francis Lederer
NAZIMOVA
— plus —
"SWING FEVER"
KAY KYSER and BAND
MARILYN MAXWELL
LENA HORNE

EXETER KEN 7067
THE GREAT MR. HANDEL
LONDON PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
JEANNIE
MICHAEL REDGRAVE
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TUES., "THE MIKADO"; WED. (Mat. & Eve.) and THURS., "TRIAL BY JURY" and "PINAFORE"; FRI. EVE. and SAT. (Mat. & Eve.), "COX AND BOX" and "THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE."
2ND WEEK—SUN. (Mat. & Eve.), WED. (Mat. & Eve.), THURS. & SAT. (Eves.), "THE MIKADO"; MON. and TUES., "THE GONDOLIERS"; FRI. and SAT. (Mat.), "IOLANTHE"; SUN. (May 7, Mat. & Eve.), "RUDDIGORE." Eves. 60c to $3.00; Wed. Mat. 60c to $1.80; SAT. and SUN. MAT. 60c to $2.40 (Incl. Tax).

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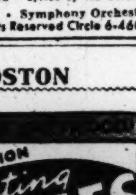
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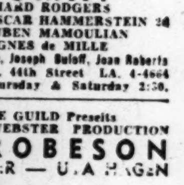
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5,000 Allied Planes Batter Continent in 24 Hours of Continuous Raids

Continued from Page 1

cupied territory, launched the 4,480-ton load during the night. Among other targets, Rouen was badly hit and the cathedral there was damaged, the Vichy Radio said. Another French city of 15,000 was declared to be in flames.

The RAF raid was sandwiched between the April United States heavy attack on Berlin and Luftwaffe targets, and the April 19 Fortress and Liberator assault on Western Germany. Nearly 2,000 bombers and fighters participated in each of the American operations. In addition, both Britain and the United States sent out lighter forces, with Marauders hitting Northern France and Mosquitoes returning to Beerlin.

Although virtually all crews reported little fighter opposition, one group of Fortresses was attacked by 50 or 60 ME-109's. The fliers said some bombers were lost but several German planes were downed by both bomber gunners and fighter pilots.

The 8th Air Force's objectives included fighter-plane factories and aircraft parking fields in Western Germany—at Kassel, Eschwege, Paderborn, Gutersloh, and Werl. Thunderbolts, Lightnings, and Mustangs accompanied the bombers.

United States headquarters announced:

"Photographs made during Tuesday's 8th Air Force attacks on Germany show bomb hits on enemy aircraft plants at Oranienburg and Rathenow in the Berlin area, on a rayon plant at Wittenberge, 75 miles northwest of Berlin, airfields at Luneburg, 25 miles southeast of Hamburg, Perleburg (near Wittenberge) and dockside warehouses at Cuxhaven on the North Sea at the mouth of the River Elbe.

"Two patterns of bombs fell across the Heinkel 177 components plant at Oranienburg, hitting four major buildings and numerous smaller ones. At Rathenow, 40 miles west of Berlin, an aircraft component plant was hit by heavy concentration of explosives and incendiaries. Two of the three major buildings received direct hits. The plant area was obscured by smoke rising several thousand feet at the end of the attack.

"At Cuxhaven, a pattern of bombs was strung across warehouses, along docks, and a number of bombs fell in near-by marshaling yards."

Russia:

Nazis in Sevastopol Fighting Desperately

A Soviet communiqué said that Axis troops were "resisting desperately" as crack Russian Marines pushed through the valleys southeast of Sevastopol, apparently on the verge of joining the main body of the Fourth Ukraine Army for a combined assault on the big Crimean port.

"The Germans are heaping as many obstacles as they can in the way of our troops and are blowing up bridges across mountain streams," declared the communiqué. It added that Nazi machine-gunners were firing on their Romanian allies if they showed the least sign of retreat or surrender.

Gen. Andrei I. Yeremenko's Marines captured the coast town of Balaklava, scene of the historic "Charge of the Light Brigade," and one arm was advancing along the Balaklava-Sevastopol highway, less than seven miles from the port proper, while another moved toward the city along the Sevastopol-Yalta road, threatening the base from south and southeast.

The Marines were in sight of Sevastopol as they fought through tremendous barricades built around cut-down and mined trees thrown across the highway southeast of the city, one front dispatch said.

The Russians spanned the Tchornaya River, the dispatch said, but were meeting stiff opposition as they scaled Fedukin Heights where the Germans were firing from every crag and numerous concealed strong points.

The correspondent said "tremendous losses" were suffered by the enemy as Black Sea warships, bombers, and even submarines blasted their self-propelled barges trying to escape west of Balaklava.

In the Western Ukraine, meanwhile, the Germans were reported to have thrown large numbers of tanks and infantry into a fresh assault east of Stanislawow seeking to hold back the Red Army's advance on the big communications hub of Lwow. The Soviet communiqué said the Nazis suffered heavy losses in 15 unsuccessful attacks and left more than 700 slain on the battlefield.

The German Radio asserted that Hungarian troops had recaptured the town of Nadvorna, 22 miles south of Stanislawow on the Carpathian front.

There was no confirmation of the report from Russian sources, but Moscow advices said that the Germans had hurled strong reinforcements into that area in an attempt to halt the Soviet advance.

The communiqué said many fires were started on the night of April 17 in a mass raid by long-range Soviet bombers against the Romanian rail hub and seaport of Constanta, an attack which dovetailed with Allied air blows against the Balkans from Italy.

Associated Press Correspondent Henry C. Cassidy reported that he had learned in a week's trip with the Red Army that most of the Southern Ukraine has been saved from German destruction.

The retreating Germans, who laid waste Central and Northern Russia, were prevented from carrying out wholesale destruction in the Lower Ukraine by the speed of the Russian offensive, Mr. Cassidy said.

Rich farmlands already are being tilled and important industries are being put back in commission to make a major contribution to further production in the war.

The correspondent traveled by plane and truck over and through the region from Kharkov to Odessa.

The Polish Telegraph Agency said in a London dispatch that the Polish Underground radio, SWIT, had broadcast that German-conscripted Lithuanian troops have arrived in Wilno to reinforce German divisions in the area.

The Lithuanians are commanded by a German-appointed general named Piechzvicius, who has issued an order declaring that they have been organized to fight "Bolshevism."

According to the radiocast, the Lithuanians are to be used against the Polish Underground army.

Conscription of the Lithuanians, the radio said, is further proof of the growing shortage in German reserves and of mounting German apprehension of an approaching Russian all-out offensive toward Lithuania.



By a Staff Artist

Three-Way Allied Aerial Squeeze Continues

This detailed map of Europe shows how the Allied air forces based in Britain and Italy and the new Russian strategic air arm have been raining blows from all directions on Germany's war industries and transport links. Arrows show some of the blows that have been struck in the past 24 hours, in which an estimated 5,000 Allied planes have been roaming over Germany and western Europe alone. Battle line on Eastern Front is shown at right.

Belgian Congo Army Achieved Rare Fame

By the Associated Press

New York, April 19

The Belgian Congo Army captured a total of prisoners exceeding its own numbers—including nine Italian generals, 2,500 white and 15,000 native troops—during the African campaign, Pierre Ryckmans, Governor General of the Belgian Congo, said yesterday.

The Belgian Congo Army, Mr. Ryckmans told a press conference, was composed of only 200 white and an unspecified number of native soldiers.

Italy:

Allies Repulse Raids at Anzio

Allied troops repulsed four raids against one position on the Anzio beachhead, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy, Allied headquarters in Naples announced.

Allied patrols and artillery were active along the entire Italian front, a communiqué said, with artillery destroying an ammunition dump.

The bulletin declared bad weather and poor visibility curtailed all major air operations April 18, but Allied fighter-bombers and fighters flew nearly 1,000 sorties, striking at German planes aground in Northern Italy and hitting at Nazi communications as well as patrolling the battle front.

Nine enemy planes were destroyed in combat. Eight Allied craft failed to return.

Front dispatches said that Allied gunners broke up two attacks southwest of Carroceto, 21 miles below Rome, after the Germans launched diversionary thrusts in the western sector of the beachhead and after heavy enemy traffic was observed moving toward Cisterna and also into Rome from the northeast.

Submarines:

Americans Sink 15 Japanese Vessels

American submarines whittling at Japanese sea communications have sunk 15 more enemy ships, the Navy announced yesterday, to run the total to 682 sunk, probably sunk, or damaged. The number definitely sunk is 532.

A medium-sized naval repair ship and three tankers, all of vital importance to the enemy's fleet, were included in the newest sinkings. The other ships included 7 medium-sized cargo vessels, 2 medium-sized cargo-passenger vessels, a small cargo ship, and a small cargo-passenger ship.

The Navy did not disclose the area where the ships were sunk except to say it was in "the Pacific and Far East."

Pacific:

One more airdrome in the defense ring around Truk in the Caroline Islands was useless to the Japanese.

It was the air strip on Satawan Island in the Nomoi Atoll, about 150 statute miles southeast of the Truk fortress. Satawan's airdrome was neutralized by a 34-ton bombing April 16, and the force of four-engined Liberators encountered neither aerial opposition nor anti-aircraft fire. Bivouac areas also were hit.

A spokesman for Gen. Douglas MacArthur said the attack was made in force, and the weight of explosives carried was sizable in view of the 2,000-mile round-trip over-water flight from Solomons bases.

Satawan was bombed once before by two Liberators on April 10.

Allied airmen continued pressure on the Japanese along the north coast of New Guinea and gave Rabaul, the enemy's fast-crumbling base at the northeast tip of New Britain, a bad mauling.

India:

Japanese Losses Heavy at Imphal

The Japanese are paying heavily for their thrust into India, their known fatalities in the past without counting the large numbers doubtlessly killed by artillery fire, strafing and bombing, it was disclosed at Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's headquarters in Ceylon.

Latest reports from the front said the Allies had gone over to the offensive northeast of Imphal, Allied base on the plain of Manipur, and were making "satisfactory progress."

The Japanese lost at least 400 killed and much equipment in the Battle of Nunshigum Hill north of Imphal, with some of their units being practically wiped out and one company reduced to 10 men. Six Japanese prisoners were taken. Allied casualties were comparatively light.

According to a delayed dispatch from an Associated Press correspondent with the British forces on Manipur Road outside Kohima, nullification of Japanese air power in Burma is paying protective dividends now in the deployment of British ground strength against penetration of India.

Failure of the Japanese invasion, will be the result of failure of Japanese air power, this correspondent said.

The current Japanese threat, though still sharp, would seem sharper yet if Allied airmen did not rule the sky. While the Japanese operation is calling for close air support not only in combat but in liaison, reinforcement, and supply, on this front one cannot tell that the Japanese Air Force exists, he added.



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New Phases of War in Pacific More Favorable to Japanese

Continued from Page 1

ral advantages than they had on the flat Marshalls.

Some of the islands of this type, instead of having sloping gradual beaches, rise abruptly from the sea and would present a formidable problem to landing parties.

Favorable to Defenders

In the island groups of this type the Japanese would have a better opportunity to apply their genius for digging in than they had in the Marshalls.

The size of the island land masses which may be encountered is another factor to be reckoned with. It is pointed out in this connection that so far whenever American troops have encountered the Japanese on a land mass of any appreciable size the Japanese have proved much tougher to handle than on flat islands where American concentrated bombings and sea-based artillery fire afforded maximum effect.

Guadalcanal, Bougainville, and Attu are cited as examples of how difficult the process of liquidating the Japanese can be when they have room enough to dig in and maneuver defensively.

These differences in size and structure do not appear on the average Pacific map, but should be considered by the American public as it awaits new Pacific moves just as these factors are being given attention by military strategists here.

Neutralizing Strategy

So far the strategy devised by the Pacific High Command and the acquisition of new bases to implement that strategy has neutralized much of the advantage which the Japanese expected to derive from the topography of some of their bases such as Rabaul and Truk.

On the basis of successes to date it seems reasonable to assume that similar neutralizing practices will be employed in the future wherever possible as the American forces advance farther west.

In the early days of the Pacific conflict American air strikes invariably pointed in the direction of the amphibious operations as when the Americans first bombed the Gilberts from Ellice bases and combed Kiska and Attau from other Aleutians bases.

But recently American aerial operations from newly acquired bases have expanded to include such a wide variety of targets that air strikes are no longer "telegraphic."

United States air power is now sufficient for both Army and Navy aircraft to be used for diversionary purposes, while other planes are participating in the softening or actual invasion operations. An example of this was the task-force raid on Truk while landings were under way on Eniwetok.

The Americans are now throwing so many aerial punches against the Japanese and hitting such various targets, that Tokyo must be wondering where the next major amphibious blow will fall.

Arizona Democrats Get Call to Unity

PHOENIX, Ariz., April 19 (AP)—Arizona Democrats were urged last night by their national party chairman, Robert Hannegan, of St. Louis, to form a "solid front" against what he termed a field of "untried competitors for national leadership."

"No election since the birth of the Republic has hinged on graver issues than are involved in what takes place next November," he asserted.

Fliers Guests of Underground

STOCKHOLM, April 19 (AP)—Three American fliers have reached Sweden with an amazing collection of stories to tell about one hilarious week as guests of Underground agents who shepherded them to safety under the very noses of the Nazis.

They were the only free survivors of a damaged Liberator which went down in enemy-occupied territory Easter Sunday in the American raid on Brunswick.

Two of them, the co-pilot and radioman, landed in a farmyard, while the pilot came down in a field some distance away. They ran for cover in the woods.

Patriots later contacted them, and then began a week-long Odyssey under the guidance of Underground agents, who risked their own safety to show the fliers a good time.

First they were fitted out in civilian clothes—the Sunday best of some local villagers.

"It was like something from a gangster movie," said the radioman.

"We stayed in a nice home, with all we wanted to eat, but always on the alert for Germans. Every time there was a knock at the door they'd grab weapons and peek out to see who was there before opening the doors."

"One day one of the fellows asked me if I wanted to see some German soldiers," the co-pilot related. "I said 'Sure,' and we went to a restaurant, where we sat at a table within 10 feet of a group of submarine sailors, and Luftwaffe men."

The pilot, who spent part of the week away from the other two because the Underground thought it safer to keep the men scattered, told of riding a bicycle in a small town for two hours all by himself.

They ate at several restaurants—never speaking English aloud when they could be heard, and always in company with members of the Underground.

Whenever they wanted to get from one place to another a "taxi appeared as if by magic."

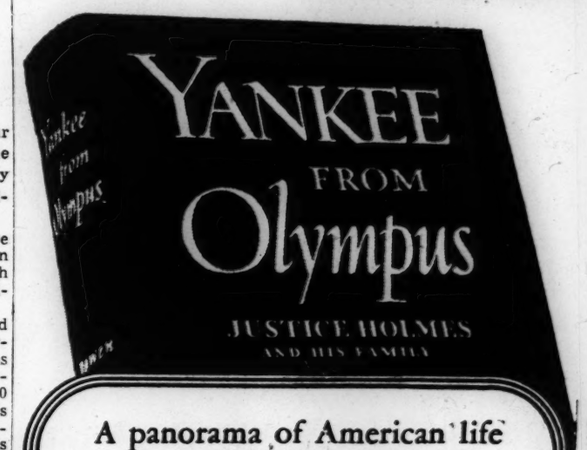
"Those people really showed us a royal time," said the pilot.



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By Catherine Drinker Bowen

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NBC STATIONS

The Boys at the Front are counting on YOU to buy WAR BONDS and STAMPS

China and U. S. Work to End 'Family Differences' of War

Continued from Page 1

many months ago there was a still more disturbing complaint—that the United States was doing too much for Japan, such as selling scrap iron. Now the United States is not selling to Japan. But, by one of the oddities in which history abounds, some Chinese are both buying from and selling to Japan. Even such highly strategic materials as tungsten ore, while being flown out of Free China and on to the United States, is at the same time quietly drifting down into Occupied China and the hands of the Japanese. This trade is not officially sanctioned but it springs from a difficult economic situation in which partially blockaded Chinese sell wherever they can.

As to the question of supplies from America, the reply at least can be made that the United States is furnishing more than can be thrust through the blockade within which China is presently ringed. And the penetration of this blockade—by American airplanes flying "over the hump" of the Himalayas—is another American job. The Chinese wish there were more airplanes flying the hump and fighting within China. At any rate, the freight-transfer record by air compares favorably with what China was able to achieve by truck when the Burma Road was still open. And in the matter of fighting planes, China's needs run up against the question of global strategy and the needs of the European theater. The highest Chinese are not complaining—but many American observers feel that a few more battle planes could well be spared for China, particularly for the tremendously efficient Chennault group.

Next comes the argument over foreign exchange. The official rate is 20 Chinese dollars to one American dollar. Contrast with this a so-called "black-market" rate which in February, at Kunming, ranged as high as 330 to 1. Great displeasure over this situation was in evidence among the American armed forces in China. Even while the United States Embassy at Chungking was stanchly sticking by the official rate (raised first to an effective 30-1 by addition of a 50 per cent "subsidy" to diplomats, journalists, and others, and later to an effective 40-1), the army was paying off in American bills for the express purpose of letting its men in uniform go into the "black market."

"Squeeze" Felt

But United States Army purchases — running into millions monthly for airfield construction, supplies, etc.—were at the official rate and it looked like a "squeeze" rather than anything like an even sharing of the war effort.

Chinese money in any event was by now merely a printing-press currency, unbacked by metallic reserve and flown over the hump at considerable cost in cargo space. The least Chungking could do was grant an exchange rate in keeping with the open-market rate, it was felt. Now apparently something of the sort is being done.

Linked with this exchange argument, which still is by no means settled except as to United States Army purchases, was a feeling that the Chinese were losing no opportunity to charge the highest possible prices to foreigners—and rather particularly to Allied forces. The Chinese on their part complained that many foreign newcomers lacked tact, courtesy, and understanding. A result of this has been a swing toward use of the "old China hand," particularly old China hands who speak Chinese, in order to iron out misunderstandings and conduct bargaining.

Both Chungking and Washington have decided that they want such people to help run the army hostels (originally Chinese-operated, now taken over by the Americans) and otherwise assist in Sino-American relations. This may not solve everything, but it should stop some trouble at the source and give a means for getting at facts which when reported to higher authority may bring action toward solution.

Chinese Censorship

The foregoing are among the more specific major causes for complaint, in China. There have been a few others. One is the question of an increasingly oppressive censorship of dispatches by foreign correspondents. It is felt by the reporters and by their editors at home that the full truth can no longer be sent from China. Chinese officials admit that they feel a rosy picture should be presented. This is a fundamental difference in viewpoint and it will take some threshing out.

It also has given rise to one form of trouble in the United States—the dissemination (so the Chinese charge) of "false information" about China. With gag rule prevailing in Chungking, there is unquestionably a chance that sensational "disclosures"—perhaps by writers and speakers not too well informed, or not too friendly toward China—will be accepted in the United States as representing the "lowdown" which correspondents on the spot can't give. Efforts are being made to impress upon Chinese officials that their best defense against false information is to let genuine information flow freely from China herself.

The censorship and the rather well-established present attitude of Chinese officialdom have veiled certain strains in the Chinese domestic situation which if better realized outside might well establish greater tolerance abroad. Recently there was a major overturn in Chungking leadership which had far-reaching effects extending as far as Washington and New York. But virtually nothing about this event was telegraphed from Chungking. The relations of Kuomintang and Communists have been largely covered up, with consequent tendency for rumors (often alarmist in nature) to spread at home and abroad. Lately there has been less censorship of news about such subjects as inflation and the result seems on the whole to have been good.

Curb on Students

A recent cause for annoyance in the United States has been the report that "student thought-control agents" will come to this country and, acting on behalf of the Ministry of Education, supervise the speech and action of Chinese students from the viewpoint of Kuomintang doctrine and send erring students home. American educators and United States Government officials view such an activity as infringement of China's rights in America—a sort of setting up of Chinese extraterritorial privilege in the United States. Education Minister Chen Li-fu has hastily said he has no notion of "thought control," but observers feel that the proof of this pudding will be in the act rather than in press interviews. Meanwhile, China is getting a "bad press" and the allegedly reactionary nature of Minister Chen Li-fu and other leading Chungking figures is being advertised in American papers previously inclined to be sentimentally favorable toward China.

Although Americans returning from China bring many stories of friction between Chinese and foreigners, and many evidences that the war stalemate, extraterritoriality abolition, currency inflation, goods shortage, and similar causes are giving reason for grievance both ways, it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that a much better case could be made out for the Chinese than they themselves usually permit. They have been fighting for close to seven long years. Their armies are starved, in bad shape generally, getting an average of three bullets a man a month. Their population has lost much of its industries and most productive areas. The National Government is faced with crushing burdens and perplexities, including various international menaces, present or potential, and the job of seeing the people fed.

These and other factors should not be used as basis for mere sympathy—certainly not for blind sympathy—but intelligently presented, they would offset a great deal of dissatisfaction all around Too much Chinese bluff, where pretense is the worst possible course, and too much Chinese suppression of facts which should be revealed and elucidated are causing trouble for China and its friends, in the opinion of a great many observers. An offshoot of this situation is that the United States Government is collaborating on poor Chinese publicity policies, just as it has collaborated in perpetuating an abnormal situation in China's foreign exchange.

One great anchor for Sino-American relations, at any rate, is an inner Chinese knowledge that the United States is at heart one true friend. The United States reciprocates this feeling with equal sincerity, though without the fearful necessity which, rightly or wrongly, is thought by the Chinese to be pressing on them.

In Chungking, Soviet Russia is viewed as no more an ally of China's than an enemy of Japan's, though both things are potential. But while they remain potential, anything may happen, and one thing that could happen (say Kuomintang spokesman, off the record) is armed alliance between the U. S. S. R. and the Chinese Communists.

As to other major powers, Japan is the long-time foe; France is out of the picture; Germany is an enemy; Britain is regarded with suspicion whether rightly or wrongly, and though British determination to keep title to Hong Kong is not discussed openly it is a sore spot.

Only the United States has both unselfish friendship and the power to help China greatly, both during the war and after. Thus the growing American sentiment in China that the United States (especially the army) is being exploited by the Chinese is a source of alarm. And it is no fun for the Americans to see themselves at odds with their allies. Both parties are beginning to make genuine efforts toward renewed understanding and there seems no solid reason why they should fail.

An Assist From General



Associated Press

Eisenhower Greets United States Pilot

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Supreme Allied Commander, stands on the wing of a plane to greet Capt. Jerry Ayers, Selbyville, Tenn., as he climbs from the cockpit after returning to a base in England from a raid on Germany. General Eisenhower visited a Marauder bomber station and watched the planes take off for attacks against Germany.

'Properganda' on Hirohito: Allies Keep It in Good Taste

LONDON, April 19 (AP)—An official of BBC said yesterday the Government-controlled radio has "no absolute ban" on criticism of Japanese Emperor Hirohito, but in the past there have been some instances when remarks were deleted from scripts on grounds of good taste.

He was commenting on a report published in the United States that such a ban had been imposed because the Japanese dynasty might be useful in a postwar settlement. The official, who asked that his name not be used, said each radiocast receives individual attention as to fitness and good taste. He denied the Government had imposed any flat "stop" order on criticism, or exerted pressure for censorship beyond BBC's normal standards for scripts.

In Washington, the Office of War Information said that in all propaganda against an enemy, it attempts to follow what it considers the "sound propaganda policy of exploiting every possible cleavage" in the enemy's setup.

Attacking any leadership popular with the people at whom proganda is aimed is considered a bad approach, OWI said, and, in the case of the Japanese and their Emperor, might solidify a hostile reaction because of the religious significance attached to the person of the Mikado.

Up to now, OWI radiocasts beamed to Japan have neither attacked nor defended the Emperor. Any change in this policy, it is understod, would be contingent upon changes in the military situation.

OWI news radiocasts report as straight news whatever comments about the Emperor are made by prominent Americans or officials of Allied nations.

For example, when the Chinese Government news agency declared that the Mikado must go when Japan is defeated, the report was radiocast as Chinese policy news without comment from OWI.

OWI sources said that propaganda beamed against the enemy in the Pacific sometimes stresses to the Japanese that the Emperor is powerless to do as he pleases because of a fantaical military regime.

Roosevelt Places Safety for Rome In Reich's Hands

LONDON, April 19 (AP)—Replying to a plea from Eamon de Valera that Rome be spared, President Roosevelt has told the Eire Prime Minister that the city's fate rests with Germany, while the Germans again have sought unilaterally to declare Rome an open city.

President Roosevelt's message, dated April 3, was made public in Dublin today.

"If German forces were not entrenched in Rome no question would arise concerning the city's preservation," the President said. He asserted the Allies, "often at considerable sacrifice," have tried scrupulously to spare religious and cultural monuments.

The German reply was broadcast by DNB, Nazi news agency, shortly before Allied headquarters in Naples announced heavy enemy traffic was noted moving into Rome from the northeast. The Germans suggested that Mr. de Valera induce the United States and Britain to contribute toward preservation of Rome by refraining from what DNB called "senseless" air attacks.

Patiño to Live in Montreal

MONTREAL, April 19 (AP)—Simon Iturbi Patiño, who rose from a minor clerical position in his native Bolivia to a dominant part in controlling world tin production, has established residence in Montreal after circumstances prevented his staying in Paris, it was learned yesterday. For some time he had been residing in New York.

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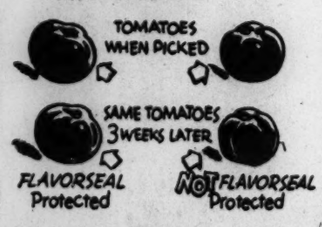
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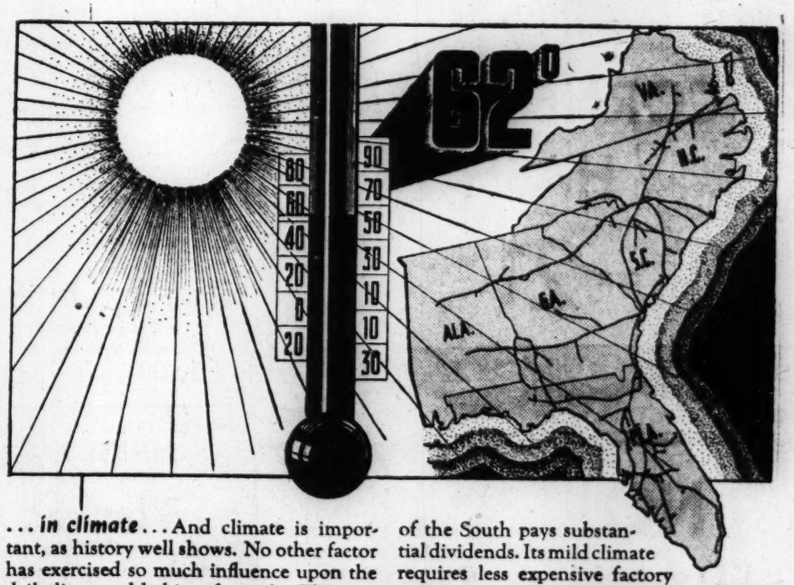
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During the past two decades industry in the South has grown faster than in any other part of America. The Seaboard Railway, a key railroad serving the South, has played an important part in this onward march of progress. In the future changeover from war to peace-time economy, the Seaboard will continue to plan and work for a greater and richer Southland.

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Draft Byrd Movement Planned for Northeast

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 19 (AP)—The movement to draft Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia for President will be carried into northern and eastern states as soon as organization of the South is completed, the leader of the Byrd drive said last night.

"I think the North is looking to the South for leadership in this crisis," John U. Barr of New Orleans, National Chairman of the Draft-Byrd-for-President Committee, asserted, "and there's a reason for it. The South has 135 electoral votes, a heavy bloc, the balance of power."

Anglo-American and Russian Fliers Join in Drive on Nazis

Air Raids Timed to Advance Of Russians on Nazi Areas

By William H. Stringer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, April 19 — Strategic bombing raids by Italy-based American and British planes over the Balkans, now carefully co-ordinated with Russian offensive plans, according to reliable information here, are expected to be increasingly damaging to the Germans as the Nazi retreat continues.

The greater the German need for fluidity of transport and communications behind the lines, the more useful will be the air raids such as those which have hit Bucharest, Budapest, the Ploesti oil fields, Sofia, and Belgrade. This brand of American and British aid to the Soviet armies can be expected to increase.

Those concerned with the Balkan military picture here emphasize that in a situation where the Russian drive is rapidly chewing up German troops, ammunition, transport, fuel and food and where the Nazis must make strenuous efforts to rush up reinforcements and evacuate the wounded, transport bottlenecks produced by long-range bombing can be decisive factors.

Hence the continuing raids by American heavy bombers on marshalling yards and rail junctions at Bucharest, Budapest and other transport centers, plus further destruction of the Ploesti oil fields.

Bombings by Russians

Combinations of Soviet hammer blows on the ground and denial of reinforcements to the Germans by Allied strategic and tactical air bombings are only now getting into full stride.

Simultaneously, the Russians are doing effective bottleneck bombing themselves as indicated by the recent heavy blows dealt to the Black Sea port of Constanta.

The capture of Odessa, the unexpectedly swift drive on the Crimea and the need of the Germans to hold the Galati gap as long as possible all have made Constanta a jam-packed passageway for the retreating Wehrmacht and the most attractive target for bottleneck bombing.

As the German retreat continues, the major cities of the Balkans to the west will assume this unenviable title, it is pointed out here.

The fact that Allied bombing from the Balkans is getting results is shown by the continuous denunciation of raids over Nazi and satellite radios as "terror raids." The raids have seldom hit civilians as opposed to military objectives, excepting the unavoidable spill-over of high-level bombing, although it is admitted that the blastings serve the double purpose of destruction of communications and warnings to the satellites to extricate themselves from the war.

River Crossings Ended

At present, however, fear of German retaliation has exceeded fear of Allied aerial retribution, and while those in closest touch with the situation here credit Russian accounts of the surrender of large numbers of Rumanian soldiers, no wholesale desertions are yet observable in Romania or Hungary.

Meanwhile, it is believed here that the Soviet drive must slow down momentarily while supply networks are perfected, but it is stressed that if the Soviet steamroller begins moving again in the Balkans it will be no easier than before because if the Russians break through the Geerman line centered on Jassy, their progress thereafter will be along river valleys rather than continually having to cross them.



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The Royal Air Force has a new 12,000-pound bomb which has been used with devastating effects on industrial targets in France and Germany. Here the super-blockbuster is shown as compared with the 500-pound and 1,000-pound bombs.

Bombing of Balkan Supplies Offsets Allied Lag in Italy

By Ronald Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN ITALY, April 19—The co-ordinated Allied and Russian bombing offensive against the German supply lines in the Balkans makes the lack of progress on the Italian land front during the past three months appear relatively insignificant.

While their armies remained checkmated, the Allies made good use of their time by building the aerial bases from which the Balkan attacks now are being directed.

This is now beginning to pay a greater dividend in the way of direct results helpful to the Russians than would have accrued from the fall of Rome, to prevent which the Germans have been obliged to make constantly increasing commitments they would have been spared if this incentive for investment had been removed earlier.

With a minimum drain on military resources that will be needed in the west for putting upon Germany later this year more direct and heavier pressure than could ever have been applied via Italy, the Allies have manned a defense wall sufficiently north of their new Mediterranean bomber bases to permit uninterrupted preparation and execution of the Southern Italy-based offensive now in progress.

Missing Component for Russia

This is gathering weight as the German retreat brings the Russian battle front comfortably within range for effective co-operation by the Allied air forces in Italy. It also supplies the missing component in the Soviet's great war machine—a strategic bomber fleet.

The Russians never have had a strategic bomber fleet. They haven't had time or industrial plant to spare for building one during the storm of the war they have now weathered, and they haven't in the past shown the same belief in strategic bombing that the Allies have done. Their Air Force had its hands full to work in closest conjunction with the Army much in the same way as the Luftwaffe has done with the Wehrmacht.

The Russians have now reached a position, however, when they have forced back the enemy into an orbit of the dual Allied strategic bomber offensive from Britain and Italy, and are consequently able to anticipate prompt results on their actual battle fronts from the Allies' strategic sky collaboration.

Little Slack Left

Formerly the Germans had a certain amount of slack they could pull in along their supply lines between the actual eastern battle zone and the main rearward bases which the Allied heavy bombers have been hammering.

But now they have no such margin and there is evidence that the American and British bombing of the Balkans is now seriously affecting the continuity of the Nazis' supplies at the front as they withdraw westward under heavy pressure.

But interference with Axis supplies isn't the whole story by any means. The Balkans are extremely sensitive to the psychological effects of bombing they never expected to have to undergo.

People in all of the Balkan Capitals proved very jittery under the strain and the proof that the Luftwaffe was unable to protect them. The effect on the morale of the Balkan peoples is great, apart from the effect of the material damage to war installations of various kinds.

How Goes Drive for Burma? Sea and Land Goals Differ

Continued from Page 1

which resulted in the loss of Singapore.

As analyzed by British military observers, Japanese penetration into India near Imphal can only be seen in perspective if the nature of the terrain and of jungle fighting in that special type of country and climate is kept in thought.

In this type of fighting it is contended, deep penetrations even by large raiding columns, are not necessarily important from a strategic viewpoint unless they are able to maintain their positions over long periods and carry out effective operations against enemy communications.

This view was emphasized by Air Marshal Sir Philip Joubert, Lord Louis chief press relations officer, who recently returned to London. In a recent radio broadcast on the battle for Burma Sir Philip made the following statement:

"It's not the fault either of the air or of the land troops on either side if raiding columns penetrate deeply into hostile territory.

"All that matters in this event is whether raiders can maintain themselves sufficiently long to cut effectively the line communications and thus starve out their surrounded enemy.

"If the enemy, however, can be supplied by air, and if he has air superiority he can stay put on his prepared positions and fight it out. Thus the raiding party won't achieve its objects, and sooner or later will be pinned down and wiped out.

"This is what happened in Arakan in February when the Fourteenth Army had its first considerable success."

Imphal Main Objective

Despite skepticism on the part of a few observers in London who feel that this is putting the best face on a bad picture, on the whole there is agreement with Sir Philip's view that a successful Japanese thrust to Imphal doesn't necessarily constitute evidence of British weakness there.

Sir Philip himself gives this explanation of Japanese penetration and its strategic importance: "The battle of Arakan lasted for just over a month—was fought over an area of 50 square miles and we won it. The situation with which we are faced today is that the battle for Imphal and the Manipur road covers an area nearly 300 times as big. So the enemy has a much greater opportunity of making a nuisance of himself. It is probable that the main objective is the Imphal plain.

"Once in possession of this, the only flat area for many miles, the enemy could bring an effective air attack to bear on General Stilwell's only line of communication.

"It would also be possible for him to raid the railway with mobile columns. . . . but we hold the Imphal plain strongly with tanks and guns againstt what the Japanese can carry on their backs and through forest paths, and are sitting on the only two roads from the south along which the enemy can bring tanks and heavy guns.

"Our forward troops can be regularly supplied by air, so there is no strategic significance in the cutting of the Manipur Road by small parties of Japanese. Tactically it's a great nuisance."

Authoritative Statement

This is the first full strategic statement of the position around Imphal which has yet been made public here by an authoritative spokesman. Assuming that it is accurate and complete, the picture it gives is on the whole regarded as encouraging and has considerably allayed most of the uneasiness that had previously been felt.

However, it doesn't remove questionings about the larger aspects of the campaign in Southeast Asia.

The move of Admiral Mountbatten and his headquarters from Delhi to Ceylon has been welcomed as a good sign. It is generally interpreted here as implying that the time is approaching when Lord Louis can go over from defensive to offensive operations on a larger scale.

It is also welcomed in London as an indication that the next big stage in the Burma campaign isn't going to be confined to the kind of jungle raiding that has been going on in the north around Arakan for so many months.

The move to Ceylon throws the spotlight on the amphibious possibilities of this area and recalls that Lord Louis himself is not only an Admiral, but was in Britain the head of British Commando forces and thus especially fitted to plan and carry out amphibious operations.

Two Strategic Opinions

It is here that differences in strategic conception between British and United States military commanders appear to emerge. General Stilwell and other Americans are, for example, believed to favor large-scale operations in northern Burma directed to opening the Burma Road. The British, on the other hand, are credited with preferring a broader strategic conception of the campaign in southeast Asia, utilizing Allied naval and air strength and making the best of the weakness of Japan's extended lines of communication.

Whether this concept has prevailed or whether on the contrary the Allied intention is to carry out both plans simultaneously, the Americans under General Stilwell carrying out the northern campaign while Admiral Mountbatten's amphibious forces aim at Rangoon, remains to be seen.

In this connection Prime Minister Churchill has emphasized in his last speech that "in Burma and the Bay of Bengal we shall strive to our utmost to aid the Americans in their contact with China and to add our own," and he went on to say that "in Burma those plans which were prepared last August at Quebec are now being put into practice."

He spoke of Admiral Mountbatten's "heavy forces gathered to recover Burma and by that means to defend the frontiers of India and to reopen the road to China." This might be taken as meaning that Britain backs the American concept of the importance of reopening the Burma Road.

In any case it is strongly refuted here that Britain underestimates the importance of China, either as a present factor in the war against Japan or as a future great power.

Good Relations Evident

Members of the British parliamentary mission to China who returned not long ago are unanimous in emphasizing the great significance of China's role and in paying tributue to the morale, discipline, and effectiveness of General Chiang Kai-shek's armies. These members of the British mission also insist that the warm welcome they received at Chungking and elsewhere testified to the cordiality of Anglo-Chinese relations.

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I. L. O. Charts Major Role in Peace

Continued from Page 1

ment with a certain confidence because the main ideas contained in these proposals were submitted to the governing body of the I. L. O. when it met in London in December of last year and were unanimously approved by it.

"The International Labor Office thinks, therefore, that it has had a sound basis on which to build the proposals which have been put forward and good reason to hope the delegates, after learning each other's views and making such amendments or modifications as they think wise, finally will adopt texts very closely in harmony with those proposals." The International Labor Organization, it might be noted, is composed of three parts: The International Labor Office, which is the secretariat, the Governing Body, which is the executive committee, and the International Labor Conference.

"The business before the Conference," continued Mr. Phelan, "Divides into two parts:

"The Conference has a quasi-legislative function and adopts recommendations on labor or social questions which are destined to be carried out in the different countries by legislative or administrative action.

National Action Customary

"Such recommendations are not binding on the countries, but if the delegates of the different countries vote for them they are commonly followed by national action of this kind.

"In this category are three very important items relating to the organization of employment in the transition from war to peace, the organization of social security systems, and the minimum social standards in colonial territories.

"The other category of questions consists of general questions, first relating to the future program and policy of the International Labor Organization itself and the share it should have in the general task of world reconstruction, and its relationship with other international bodies like the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, the Food and Agricultural Organization, the new international stabilization mechanism, and all the other pieces of international machinery which are being set up or planned to give the world some kind of orderly framework, in which each nation can pursue its own social and economic policies with due regard to the common good.

"The second of these general items will consist of recommendations to the United Nations at their request covering their present and postwar social policy. This includes the social policies which they might pursue in enemy territories when they are occupied by United Nations forces.

People's Peace Sought

"There is a very widespread feeling among all free peoples," the Acting Director continued, "that this is a people's war and it ought to be followed by a people's peace, and that a people's peace will be made not by some diplomatic treaty which makes the technical change from a state of war to a state of peace, but by the whole of what may be called the peace settlement, and that the peace settlement will consist of all these international measures, such as those mentioned above, taken together.

"This conference is really four conferences: A conference on the employment problem in the transition from war to peace, a conference on social security, a conference on social and labor standards in colonial territories, and a conference to survey the whole group of international negotiations so as to see that they are constantly inspired by the social objective of promoting full employment and higher standards of living.

"In other words, it will be the key conference, if it is successful in securing that the peace settlement has a real meaning for the ordinary man and woman throughout the world economically and socially."

The procedures embodied in the International Labor Conference are very different from the procedures in the peace-making of 1918 and 1919 following World War I, Mr. Phelan added.

I. L. O. Advice Sought

"There were practically no preliminaries before the peace conference of that period began," he pointed out. "This time the United Nations want the I. L. O. to give advice on postwar policy.

"What is recommended here will be worked out not only between government plenipotentiaries but with delegates from great employers' organizations and great workers' organizations.

"Accordingly, this conference has a direct contact with great groups of organized citizens which an exclusively governmental conference does not have, and it is, therefore, less likely to be allowed to shirk or dodge any issues to which public opinion attaches vital importance."

On a Tricycle Built for Two



Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior

In the eight and a half miles of tunnels and galleries that honeycomb the giant Grand Coulee Dam in the State of Washington, lights burn continuously and require nearly 400 replacements for burned-out globes weekly. To meet the job of taking out the old lamps and replacing them with new ones, this tricycle of special design was brought into use and does its chore weekly. There are about 2,800 lights in all in the dam's labyrinth.

Entire World Shows Interest In G.O.P. National Convention

CHICAGO, April 19 (AP)—Interest in the 1944 Republican National Convention girdles the globe.

Walter S. Hallanan, Acting Chairman, told the Party Committee making arrangements for the June 26 conclave in Chicago's Stadium that requests for accommodations have been received from members of the British Parliament, the Russian News Agency, Tass, citizens of South America, the British Broadcasting System, and newspapers in China, Sweden, England, Latin America and French Africa.

Mr. Hallanan, suggesting a reason for the wide attention, said:

"It is because those who have measured public sentiment believe that the nominee of our Chicago convention will be the next President of the United States, and he will be the Commander in Chief who will direct the final drive to victory and who will participate in writing a just and lasting peace."

He reported that those making plans for the meeting in midst of war he encountered unprecedented obstacles and that the setup would suit the circumstances. He stated it would not be a "spectacle" of the customary sort and that it would be shorn of "frills and fancies" and devoted to a "solemn and serious business."

Mr. Hallanan recalled that Chicago had been chosen as the site without competition and with an expense guarantee of $75,000, half the amount that was proffered four years ago by Philadelphia. Digging into the purse would be a stadium rental of $5,000 a day during actual sessions, plus $1,500 per diem for the 10 days or more required to prepare the big indoor amphitheater, and $6,000 for additional lighting facilities.

But, he added, the Chicago Citizens' Committee has agreed to provide the stadium and to assume the cost of fitting it with all except decorations for a fixed fee of $25,000. The Chicago City Council has appropriated $25,000 also toward preparing the Stadium for the Republican rally and the Democratic National Convention, opening in the same hall July 19.

Mr. Hallanan announced the Office of Defense Transportation would grant travel priorities to delegates, alternates, convention and party officials, and men and women of the press and radio whose attendance is certified as essential by the Republican Arrangements Committee. He added that Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox would give similar preferment for air trips from Hawaii.

He promised that all essential personnel would be comfortably housed, and that spectators "will not find themselves without a roof over their heads."

Crews of Brooklyn Again Heads Kings County GOP

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 19—John R. Crews, veteran political leader in Brooklyn and member of the Board of Elections, was re-elected Chairman of the Kings County Republican Committee at a meeting last night.

The Committee adopted resolutions praising the administration of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey and the legislation "enacted under his leadership benefiting industry, labor and improving social and welfare conditions."

Dewey Campaign Offices To Be Opened in Chicago

Continued from Page 1

dismayed most MacArthur supporters, is advancing the view that many independent voters will turn again to President Roosevelt rather than to an "inexperienced" G. O. P. candidate.

"There are some people who would feel that continuing the New Deal would be the lesser of two evils rather than changing to some untried and inexperienced candidate," he warned Republicans.

"I do not believe that the average voter will be touched or stirred by high-pressure campaigning by either party. . . . The voters are stating quite simply that since we are at war, few men know the situation as well as Roosevelt, and that a new man, regardless of his fine qualifications, unless he had a knowledge of military affairs, might make some mistake."

On the release of the MacArthur correspondence, Representative Miller added:

"Other generals and high officials have felt free to express their concern. Every American has that right, or should have it. I did what I thought was right. This may be politics, and politics often does some strange things, but it has given the people a chance to think."

Bricker Finds Free Press Of World Vital to Peace

LOS ANGELES, April 19 (AP)—Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio, with his departure today for Phoenix, Ariz., as the final jump on his western tour schedule, appealed for a world free press in his parting message to Californians.

The candidate for the Republican presidential nomination planned a brief stop at Phoenix before proceeding directly to Columbus, Ohio.

"A world free press is essential to world understanding and co-operation," he declared. "I vision the day when all the people of the world will have access to world news and not, as often happens now, get distorted views of what we Americans stand for, through the biased press of their lands."

The Governor's remarks were made during a luncheon address and question period yesterday. He also urged deportation of disloyal Japanese, and proposed that each community decide whether or not to permit the return of other Japanese to Pacific States after the war.

Remarking that 93,000 of the 127,000 Japanese in the United States formerly lived in California, he told a Town Hall audience:

"We had good reason to suspect that the espionage among the Japanese in this country prior to the war was well organized and widespread. We also know that many of the Japanese were under the influence of direct imperialistic teachings from Tokyo and that the Japanese consulates supervised and dominated the general economic life of the Japanese in this country."

He declared that admitted disloyalists among the Japanese should be kept under strictest surveillance for the duration of the war and afterward deported, and that Japanese released from relocation centers should be closely watched.

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Smythe States HeDidn'tKnow Trial Was On

WASHINGTON, April 19 (AP)—Brought into Federal district court under guard, Edward James Smythe testified today that he was absent from the opening two days of the trial of himself and 29 others on charges of seditious conspiracy because he did not know the trial was in progress.

Federal Bureau of Investigation agents brought Mr. Smythe into court and he immediately was put on the witness stand.

Under questioning by his attorney, John J. Laughlin, Mr. Smythe insisted that he had not intended to flee the jurisdiction of the court and that he was not, as stated by F. B. I. agents, disguised as a fisherman.

Mr. Smythe said he did not know that the trial was in progress, that his mail had been delayed and tampered with by F. B. I. agents, and that he had been shadowed "day and night" by these agents from the time he left New York City last week until the time of his arrest in Au Sable Forks, N. Y., yesterday.

Justice Edward C. Eicher sought immediately to arraign Mr. Smythe under the blanket indictment imposed upon the other defendants. His attorney objected, however, until the court had had an opportunity to learn whether Mr. Smythe's absence had been "willful."

His absence during the first two days of the trial before Mr. Justice Eicher had placed Prosecutor O. John Rogge, special assistant to Attorney General Biddle, in a position of either having to ask postponement of all proceedings or a separate trial for Mr. Smythe.

Mrs. Roosevelt Says Women Have Big Postwar Job

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 19—Unless American women become more alert and recognize their political and social responsibilities in forming a better world, settling postwar problems and establishing lasting peace will be impossible, according to Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Addressing a meeting under the auspices of the New York League of Women Voters here yesterday, Mrs. Roosevelt stressed women's responsibilities in the coming election, and advised women to "remember history" and realize that plans are no better than the people who carry them out.

"Watch the ones who are picked," she said, "and watch what they do once they are in power. Proper administration results only when all the people watch all the time."

Women must safeguard the interests of the men overseas, she added, referring to her recent trip to the Caribbean. She said the service men who went down there as "kids of 21 and two" would return to civilian life emotionally matured, but untrained for postwar jobs, and that it was the duty of women to "begin to think" about a form of education for these men which would give them the kind of special training and attention they needed.

The meeting was one of a series designed to acquaint women with the issues at stake in the 1944 campaign from a nonpartisan point of view. The League is asking the public for financial support in its drive to stimulate intelligent interest in politics and issues of the day.

W. C. T. U. Gratified By Action on Bong

EVANSTON, Ill., April 19 (AP)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur's refusal to permit Maj. Richard I. Bong, America's combat ace, to accept a case of whisky as a reward for shooting down 27 Japanese planes, is "gratifying," says the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Lauding General MacArthur for his ruling, Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, National W. C. T. U. President, said, "This is one of the few times when a military leader has become a moral leader." She said it was a "bold challenge to other military leaders who should realize that it keynotes the handling of the entire liquor problem as far as servicemen are concerned."

Mrs. Smith praised Major Bong, a teetotaler, for "demonstrating to the nation the value of total abstinence."

Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker had offered the liquor as a reward for Major Bong breaking his record of shooting down 26 enemy planes in World War I. General MacArthur rejected the offer and said he did not consider "liquor or spirituous wines as appropriate recognition of Bong's deeds."

'Not Enough Gold' To Pay Draft Board

PHOENIX, Ariz, April 19 (AP)—Maricopa County (Phoenix) Selective Service Board No. 4 members protested yesterday against a recent suggestion by Senator Alexander Wiley (R) of Wisconsin of compensation for draft board members.

The board said in a telegram to the Senate Military Affairs Committee that "there is not enough gold in Fort Knox to hire us to do the unpleasant tasks we are doing today."

"To offer these men cash compensation," said the telegram, "no matter how well intended, constitutes the prostitution of patriotism and is far more insulting than flattering."

Ray A. McKinnie, clothing store manager, is Board Chairman. Fellow members are W. R. Montague, M. E. Eubank, Al N. Zellmer, and Frank Snell.

Vaudeville Boston Born

Vaudeville in America originated in Boston in 1883.

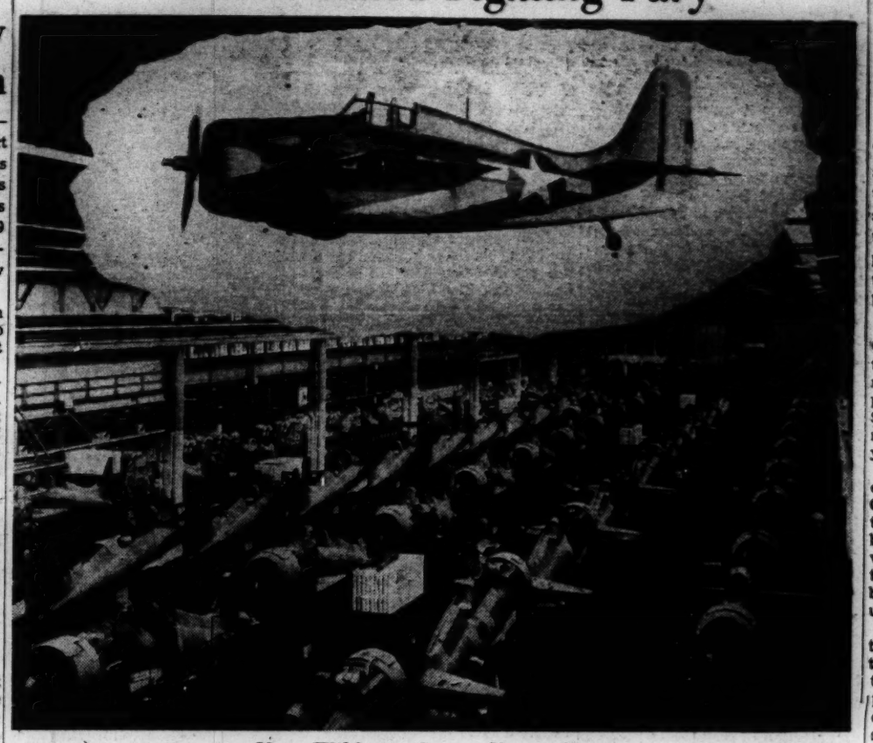
British and U. S. Legislators Meet

WASHINGTON, April 19 (AP)—Frequent outbursts of handclapping punctuated exchanges of good will between British and United States legislative leaders at an informal reception April 17.

The handclapping could be heard in the corridors outside the caucus room where the reception was held.

The visitors included Prime Minister Peter Fraser of New Zealand; Walter Nash, Minister from New Zealand to the United States, and four members of the British Parliament, Lieut. Col. E. T. R. Wickham, the Earl of Listowel, G. Spencer Summer, and Dr. Edith Summerskill.

Carrier-Based Fighting Fury



New Wildcats Carry Sharp Sting

Long lines of carrier-based FM-2 Wildcat fighters move through final assembly day after day at Linden, N. J., plant of Eastern Aircraft Division of General Motors. (Inset) Stepped-up Wildcat in fight. The plane's blunt nose and short wings make carrier landing easier.

Way Is Eased For New York Soldier to Vote

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 18—The New York State Ballot Commission today flung wide the door for New York citizens in every branch of the armed services to vote in the forthcoming November election.

The aim of the Commission was to liberalize the application form and at a meeting yesterday it voted unanimously to send ballots to any member of the armed forces from New York who, in a signed letter to a member of his or her family, voices "any indication of a desire to vote."

William T. Simpson, Chairman of the Commission, said the move was "a more liberalized interpretation of the law than heretofore," and would permit many more thousands of soldiers and sailors to vote than if they were required to go through the formalities of making a direct personal request.

Mr. Simpson said that in addition to the War Ballot Commission and the New York Secretary of State, local, city, county and district election boards would honor requests from members of the armed forces and would supply ballots upon such requests. These requests, he added, do not have to be in any particular form. They may be written on scraps of paper or merely say: "Please send me a ballot." The only requirement to validate the application is that it be signed by the applicant and that he give his or her military address.

It will be recalled that Gov. Thomas E. Dewey refused requests of the Democratic Minority leaders last week to call an extraordinary session of the Legislature to amend a War Ballot Law to permit ballots to be sent to voters of the armed forces on the request of friends or relatives.

Building of Wildcat Plane Saga of Plant Conversion

By Theodore Cook

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LINDEN, N. J., April 19 — A speedier Wildcat fighter plane for the Navy has just been shown for public gaze for the first time by L. C. Goad, Vice-President of General Motors and General Manager of its Eastern Aircraft Division.

Formal presentation of this stub-winged carrier-based fighter to a party of newspaper reporters and cameramen climaxed a press tour of the Wildcat assembly line here and the Avenger torpedo bomber line at the Trenton, N. J., plant. A dramatic sky show demonstrated the maneuverability of the new ship.

Cutting through the air much faster than its predecessor, the FM-1, or F4F4, as it was known by Grumman, its original designer, this new Wildcat, designated the FM-2, already is operating from several United States carriers and is known to have taken part in the British attack on the German battleship Tirpitz.

Advantageous Changes

Powered by a hitherto unannounced Wright engine with a number of new features, including forged cylinder heads in place of the usual cast variety, the ship possesses performance characteristics not previously available in flat-top fighters. Outstanding among these is a considerably shorter and steeper take-off, high sealevel speed, and a lower landing speed than the previous model, both particularly advantageous aboard the confined flight deck of aircraft carriers.

The story of Wildcat production is one of rapid reorganization by Eastern Aircraft from automobile production to the complex job of naval aircraft production. Formed two years ago for the purpose of making Wildcat fighters and Avenger torpedo bombers, Eastern faced the task of training automobile workers almost overnight to build combat aircraft. In February, 1942, neither the Linden nor Trenton assembly plant knew a strut from an aileron. Today, 17 months after assembling its first plane, Eastern Aircraft is one of the largest producers of aircraft for the Navy.

In February, 1942, the program was set under way. Framework for the change were the five General Motors plants on the East Coast. Those at Tarrytown, N. Y., and Baltimore, Md., were assembling motorcars, turning out 1,051 bodies and completed automobiles every day. The same was true here at Linden, except that the rate was 800 a day. The plant at Bloomfield, N. J., was making replacement automobile batteries at the rate of 5,000 a day, and Trenton was turning out as many as 750,000 items of automotive hardware a day.

Few Skilled Workers

However, all these plants employed less than 10,000 semi-skilled and unskilled workers, with only a little smattering of skilled people. Only one plant had a tool room. None had an engineering department. No one in any of these plants was experienced in the manufacture of aircraft.

Employment had to be expanded more than four times, supervision and other functions had to be expanded about 10 times. Engineering had to be started from scratch. Specialists were unavailable because companies with good men were holding on to them.

Eastern Aircraft turned to General Motors and its divisions across the country. Despite the fact that these divisions needed their experienced men for war production, a pool of skills was formed. To Eastern came an engineer from Michigan, a foreman from Ohio, a supervisor from Indiana. Each division gave a little. They were integrated into the new organization from the top to the bottom. Then production began on Wildcats and Avengers.

With all five Eastcoast plants contributing to production, last week the 2,500th Wildcat fighter rolled off the assembly line. The 1,000th Avenger torpedo bomber was completed last Dec. 5.

Unions and Consumers Join In Fight for Price Control

Continued from Page 1

fore committees of both the House and Senate.

George Nader, head of the Cost-of-Living Committee of Lansing, Mich., said he was sure the consumer wanted to be articulate since his Committee collected 7,500 signatures in behalf of OPA extension at a single downtown booth.

Representative Mary T. Norton (D) of New Jersey, Chairman of the House Labor Committee, held up her purse with the comment that it cost $6 three years ago and because of evasion of OPA ceilings would now sell for "about $15.95." "Consumers voices," she said, "never seem to have the volume that farmers and some other groups' have, but the time has come when they must be heard."

Members of the consumer pilgrimage were given a list of OPA amendments that have been proposed and set out to tell their congressmen to kill them all.

Unions' Statement

The unions' statement said:

"A restoration of the relationships between prices and wages which existed Sept. 15, 1942, is absolutely essential to make the law work equitably and build the morale of American workers to the highest degree of efficiency."

The statement was read to the Senate Banking Committee by William Green, President of the A. F. of L. The Committee is considering legislation to continue price controls another year after next June 30.

Mr. Green, in a separate presentation, said the A. F. of L. wants the Price Control Act extended for two years after the war.

The A. F. of L.-C. I. O. railway union statement said:

"The American people expect the Congress to pass the price-control bill intact, with adequate funds for enforcement. Nobody in this country today dares to tell the people openly that he proposes to wreck price control.

Weakening Amendmnets

"But today there are before this Committee and the House Committee many weakening amendments which, if passed, will do just that. The authors of those amendments are not willing to admit the true purpose and effect of theor proposals. Organized labor, like all other groups representing the people, repudiate all of these attempts to scuttle the Price-Control Act and insist that Congress stand firm on continuation of the present legislation."

War Food Administrator Marvin Jones simultaneously told the House Banking Committee, holding hearings on the same subject, that the stabilization "line has been held" and that the Price-Control Act should be renewed without essential change.

House Group Seeks to Bar New Tax Load

WASHINGTON, April 19 (AP)—The tax-devising House Ways and Means Committee balked yesterday at increasing burdens on some classes of taxpayers under the tentatively approved tax simplification program, and decided to see if some adjustments can be made.

Representative Harold Knutson (R) of Minnesota pointed out that the proposed schedules would mean an increase of about 200 per cent in the tax liability of a $1,200-a-year married man with no children—from $21 to $61 a year.

In general, Representative Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina, Chairman, explained, the "streamliner" plan maintains burdens at about their present weight, but the Committee wants to see if further leveling out can be done before it sends the measure to the House floor.

Members of the congressional tax staff maintain that simplification, consolidating the special treatment various groups of taxpayers get under the present law, cannot be accomplished without some variations in tax burdens.

Notwithstanding the difficulty, Mr. Knutson predicted the Committee would report out the bill probably on Friday, and send it to the House floor for consideration next week. Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, expects the legislation to be disposed of in about 10 days after it reaches that body.

Ballots Unprinted When Election Opens

MURFREESBORO, Tenn. (AP)—Election officials discovered after the polls opened in an election to fill two seats on the City Council that no ballots had been printed.

The two unopposed candidates waited anxiously while a printer rushed out enough to give them 130 votes before the polls closed at 6 p. m.

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U. S. Business Found Ready To Carry Postwar Job Load

By Neal Stanford
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 19—Confident that American business after the war can expand 30 to 45 per cent above the last peace-year level, 1940, and thereby employ 7,000,000 to 10,000,000 more workers, Paul G. Hoffman, President of the Studebaker Corporation and Chairman of the Committee for Economic Development, called today for an immediate Government postwar program, one that particularly would recast federal tax laws to induce business to expand and people to invest in new enterprises.

With such ringing phrases as "Expand or freedom dies" and "It is smart to plan boldly," Mr. Hoffman told the House Postwar Planning Committee the C. E. D. was convinced:

1. American economy must be one of private enterprise and an opportunity for a fair profit.

2. It must be an expanding economy with more wealth created and consumed annually and with a rising standard of living.

Industry to Provide Jobs

3. Private business, not the Government, must provide the overwhelming majority of jobs.

4. The small businessman must receive every encouragement, particularly in starting out for himself. He must be allowed to plow back profits to promise expansion. For he is the major protection against monopolistic practices.

Most studies, Mr. Hoffman said, and he mentioned those by Philip Murray of the Congress of Industrial Organization, by the Brookings Institution, and by his own Committee, have estimated that with about 55,000,000 persons employed in the United States a prosperous economy is possible. Temporarily after the war public works programs may have to take care of some of the slack, he believed, and he urged every governmental unit to have public works plans in readiness. But, he emphasized, it is really private industry's job to create jobs for the 7,000,000 to 10,000,000 that that level of employment above 1940 calls for.

The importance of the small businessman in the national economy received particular emphasis by Mr. Hoffman. There are only 3,200 employers with over 1,000 workers, he said: possibly 35,000 with 100 to 1,000 employees. But there are 2,000,000 employers, he disclosed, that employ less than 100 workers. They are small business and they constitute 45 per cent of employment. Therefore the importance of the small businessman must be recognized and considered in any postwar planning, particularly in revising the nation's tax structure. He must be given a chance to survive and expand as he is not now, Mr. Hoffman said.

$10,000,000 to Reconvert

Disclosing that Studebaker planned to spend $10,000,000 on shifting to peacetime production on a level not far below war production, so it could carry its share of the manpower problem, Mr. Hoffman said that actually the company was gambling that much on Congress' readiness to make industrial activity and expansion attractive. The dilemma is that while business feels it must expand to preserve freedom, people won't invest in expansion unless there is a chance of a profit. Postwar tax laws should invite, not penalize, adventure and expansion.

Mr. Hoffman also made the point that war prosperity is not real prosperity. It is built on borrowed money, on spending money the country hasn't got. It can finance a war, but it cannot finance a peace.

Auto Men Cut Spring Prices On Tanks, Bombers and Guns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, April 19—Automobile manufacturers are displaying their 1944 spring models today at prices 40 to 60 per cent less than they were a year ago.

But hold that rush, motorists . . . the spring models are tanks, bombers, machine guns and precision aircraft parts. Only men in uniform are allowed at the shows. And Uncle Sam is the only buyer.

New price ranges for 1944 on war production announced today by what was once Automobile Facts, but is now the Automobile War Production bulletin, show that manufacturing genius is doing its part to win the war.

Bombers that sold for $238,000 apiece two years ago, Uncle Sam is now buying for $137,000 and they are better bombers today.

Light tanks costing $45,000 two years ago are now $22,564. For $210 a machine gun can be bought today which cost $510 last year. For the price of 10 sets of precision aircraft engine parts two years ago, Uncle Sam gets 28 sets today.

Prices for engines in fighter planes have come down 34 per cent. Aggregate savings on B-24 bombers this year will amount to some $450,000,000 as against the costs of a similar quantity of bombers in 1940.

With changes in the designs and manufacturing methods on 145 out of the 270 parts in a .50 caliber machine gun, production costs have been cut 61 per cent.

Candy Firm Settles Huge Claim by OPA

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 19 (AP)—Settlement for $515,000 of the Office of Price Administration's treble-damage claim against Mars, Inc., Chicago candy manufacturers, was announced today by Jerome Walsh, chief enforcement attorney for the Kansas City OPA district.

The action brought an end to court proceedings which lasted 16 months.

Final judgment was entered before United States District Judges Charles J. Vogel, Fargo, N. D., and John Caskie Collet, Kansas City. It preceded by five days the scheduled retrial here of the case in which the OPA sought $1,235,692, or three times the amount of what it alleged were overcharges made from Aug. 1, 1942, to Dec. 24, 1942.

OPA had contended that the Mars Company had, in effect, overcharged for six kinds of candy bars by reducing their average weight from weights listed in March, 1942, the freeze date of prices under the general maximum price regulation.

The company contended that it had not sold candy bars on an average-shipping-weight basis and that the average weights shown upon its invoices and bills of lading were established and used for the sole purpose of fixing freight charges. The Company said it sold candy bars during the periods in question on a count-per-box basis and that its prices had never been increased.

Communist Grip Charged in U. S.

READING, Pa., April 19 (AP)—Col. Robert R. McCormick said yesterday that "communists and their abettors not only dominate the Democratic Party but are actively trying to control the Republican national convention as the New Deal did in 1940."

"They received a serious setback in Wisconsin but they still persist," the Chicago Tribune Editor and Publisher said in an address prepared for delivery at a conference of the 179th District of Rotary International.

Communists "dominate our government," he asserted, because "400-odd thousand of them . . . have held the balance of power" in New York State and "New York State has the largest vote in the Electoral College."

Vatican Buys Ships To Bring Rome Food

STOCKHOLM, April 19 (AP)—The Vatican has purchased 21 coastal steamers for transporting food to Rome from Genoa, the German-controlled Scandinavian Telegraph Bureau said today in a Rome dispatch. The fleet will fly the Vatican flag.



The Christian Science Monitor Guide to Current Film Fare

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

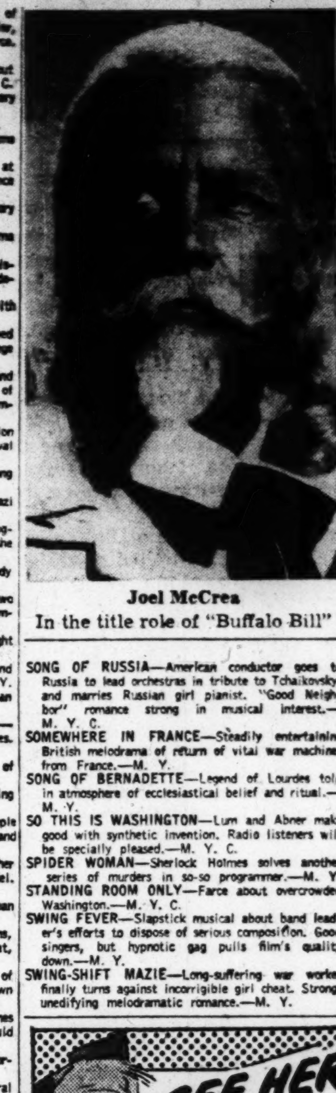
For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for (M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

ACTION IN ARABIA—Newspaperman foils Nazi agents in fair melodrama.—M. Y.
ACTION IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC—First-rate melodrama about redoubtable American Merchant Marine men who sail convoys to Europe.—M. Y.
ADVENTURE IN BLACKMAIL—British-made comedy of misunderstanding resulting from a marriage for revenge that turns romantic with good results in entertainment.—M. Y.
ADVENTURES OF A ROOKIE—Farce about army life of new soldiers.—M. Y. C.
A GUY NAMED JOE—Spencer Tracy's best performance in fantasy about air pilot who walks the earth after fatal crash, a benevolent gremlin helping student fliers.—M. Y. C.
ALI BABA AND THE FORTY THIEVES—Big lively Technicolor melodrama.—M. Y. C.
APPOINTMENT IN BERLIN—Spy melodrama, with neat twist, centering about Briton who wins confidence of Nazis.—M. Y.
AROUND THE WORLD—Kay Kyser and troupe of agreeable young singers and dancers entertain at army camps.—M. Y. C.
BACKGROUND TO DANGER—Adventure story about American who assists in keeping Turkey neutral. Sustained entertainment.—M. Y.
BAR 20—Standardized western with liberal showings of scenery.—M. Y. C.
BATTLE OF RUSSIA—Full-length U. S. documentary compiled from Russian and other newsreels, with commentary. Thrilling record of fight of great people for freedom.—M. Y.
BEST FOOT FORWARD—Entertaining Technicolor musical about girl screen star's adventures as prom date.—M. Y. C.
BLACK SEA FIGHTERS—Stirring Russian documentary showing how the people of Sevastopol held out against the Nazis for eight months.—M. Y. C.
BOMBARDIER—Friendly enemies in crews that dropped bombs on Tokyo. Exciting melodrama, strongly masculine in interest.—M. Y.
BOMBERS' MOON—American flier meets Russian girl in Germany and they melodramatically escape to England.—M. Y.
BORDERTOWN GUN FIGHTERS—Lottery swindle smashed in good Western.—M. Y. C.
BRIDGE OF SAN LUIS REY—New version of Thornton Wilder romance, uncommonly well acted.—M. Y.
BROADWAY RHYTHM—Elaborate musical about summer theaters, with Technicolor dance sequences. Talented cast.—M. Y. C.
CALIFORNIA JOE—Good Western about Civil War effort to separate California from Union.—M. Y. C.
CALLING DR. DEATH—Melodramatic shocker utilizing hypnotism to solve mystery.—M.
CANYON CITY—Schemes of agent of power company to rob settlers defeated.—Routine western.—M. Y. C.
CASANOVA IN BURLESQUE—Professor stages swing "Taming of Shrew." For those who laugh easily.—M. Y. C.
CHIP OFF THE OLD BLOCK—Prep school comedy with music. Quiz Kid added attraction.—M. Y. C.
CITY THAT STOPPED HITLER—Realistic Russian record of resistance at Stalingrad.—M. Y.
CLAUDIA—Dorothy McGuire in delightful performance as a rattle-pate tomboy who grew up.—M. Y.
COASTAL COMMAND—Stirring British documentary showing daily duties of men who fly planes that protect convoys.—M. Y. C.
COLT COMRADES—Hopalong Cassidy outwits crooks who would steal water from ranch.—M. Y. C.
CONEY ISLAND—Honky-tonk singer's rise to fame as Broadway musical star. Gorgeous Technicolor. Will please Betty Grable's following.—M. Y.
CONSTANT NYMPH—Deeply touching, well-acted story of young girl's unrequited love for middle-aged composer, and her passing just when she realizes that she has inspired him.—M. Y.
COURAGEOUS MR. PENN—British melodrama about founder of Pennsylvania. Historically interesting.—M. Y. C.
COVER GIRL—Elaborate Technicolor musical, with first-rate dancing, smart songs, and handsome photography in familiar backstage story.—M. Y. C.
COWBOY IN THE CLOUDS—Civilian Air Patrol pilot makes good with cattlemen, rescues girl from fire, and captures villain.—M. Y. C.
CRAZY HOUSE—Olsen and Johnson in characteristic slapstick concoction, this time with a movie studio as scene of antics.—M. Y. C.
CROSS OF LORRAINE—Melodrama about French soldiers in Nazi prison camp, and their escape.—M. Y.
CRY HAVOC—Fair melodrama, well-acted, about volunteer nurses at Bataan. Painful war incidents.—M. Y.
DANCING MASTERS—Many well-gagged adventures, with young couple providing romantic interludes.—M. Y. C.
DEATH VALLEY MANHUNT—Wild Bill Elliott gets drop on oil barons. Serviceable western.—M. Y. C.
DEERSLAYER—Melodrama based on Cooper yarn about early days of Indian warfare.—M. Y. C.
DESERT SONG—Technicolor operetta in handsome, vigorous style. Well sung, well acted.—M. Y. C.
DESTINATION TOKYO—Good melodrama about sub that spied out prospects for Tokyo raid.—M. Y.
DOUGHBOYS IN IRELAND—Singing is highlight in routine story.—M. Y. C.
DR. GILLESPIE'S CRIMINAL CASE—Hunt for new assistant, with confusing sub-plot concerning epidemic, jail break, and legless soldier.—M. Y.
DRIFTER—Lively Western with dual role growing out of hero's resemblance to villain.—M. Y. C.
FALCON AND THE CO-EDS—Routine mystery melodrama with girls' school as scene.—M. Y.
FALCON OUT WEST—Formula murder mystery for double bills.—M. Y.
FALLEN SPARROW—Thrilling melodramatic tale of espionage with an unromantic conclusion for novel twist.—M. Y.
FIGHTING SEABEES—Melodrama romance against background of development and heroism of U. S. Navy construction battalions.—M. Y.
FIND THE BLACKMAILER—Reform candidate handily triumphs over crooks.—M. Y. C.
FOR WHOM THE BELL TOLLS—Film of Hemingway novel of Spanish Revolution, following book with modulation to be expected. Admirably acted, and photographed in Technicolor in manner to heighten pictorial and dramatic values.—M. Y.
FOUR JILLS IN A JEEP—Adventures overseas of Kay Francis, Carole Landis, Martha Raye, and Mitzi Mayfair, as entertainers.—M. Y. C.
FRONTIER BADMAN—Texans of 1869 beat beef trust in rousing melodrama. Good cast.—M. Y. C.
FRONTIER FURY—Melodrama about hero under unjust cloud who rounds up real bandits.—M. Y. C.
FUGITIVE FROM SONORA—Trick melodrama which uses Don "Red" Barry as hero and villain. For not too choosy double bills.—M. Y. C.
GANG'S ALL HERE—Entertaining backstage musical, strong on dancing spectacle.—M. Y. C.
GANGWAY FOR TOMORROW—Patriotic melodrama about five workers in plane factory and how they met.—M. Y.
GHOST SHIP—Senseless shocker about captain who thinks he has right, at sea, to kill anybody.—M.
GILDERSLEEVE ON BROADWAY—Radio favorite in characteristic difficulties.—M. Y. C.
GIRL CRAZY—Song and dance romance in Western setting with Gershwin music.—M. Y. C.
GOOD FELLOWS—Gentle spoofing of man with weakness for joining secret societies.—M. Y. C.
GOVERNMENT GIRL—Farcical romance, with patriotic interludes, about life in wartime Washington.—M. Y. C.
GREAT MR. HANDEL—Technicolor biography during years of adversity preceding composition of "Messiah." Good cast and careful presentation of numerous Handel songs and choruses.—M. Y. C.
HANGMEN ALSO DIE—Gestapo searches vainly for Czech assassin of Nazi leader in Prague. Exciting melodramatic mystery.—M.
HAPPY LAND—Tender small-town drama about folks at home while boys are fighting.—M. Y. C.
HAT CHECK HONEY—Light-weight program musical.—M. Y. C.
HEAT'S ON—Back-stage musical presenting Mae West in familiar routines.—M.
HEADING FOR GOD'S COUNTRY—Fifth columnists in Aleutians find their plans defeated. Lively, but conventional melodrama.—M. Y.
HEAVEN CAN WAIT—Don Ameche as modern Casanova in tricky, oversentimentalized story made amusing by Lubitsch's direction.—M. Y.
HENRY ALDRICH SWINGS IT—Henry goes romantic briefly, and encounters crooks in formula melodramatic comedy.—M. Y.
HER PRIMITIVE MAN—Passable farce about girl anthropologist who sets out to embarrass nature-faking author.—M. Y. C.
HERE COMES ELMER—Minor musical farce about night club and radio entertainment.—M. Y. C.
HEROES ARE MADE—Russian picture showing how youth was turned into skillful guerrilla during first World War.—M. Y.
HERS TO HOLD—Agreeable fable with music; boy meets girl, they separate, but will meet again as the war permits.—M. Y. C.
HI, BUDDY—Unpretentious musical with singing and dancing specialties.—M. Y. C.
HI DIDDLE DIDDLE—Farce with music about delayed honeymoon.—Frothy.—M. Y.
HI, GOOD LOOKIN'—Double-bill-supporting musical about Hollywood radio business.—M. Y. C.
HIGHER AND HIGHER—Musical farce about transformation of scullery maid into debutante. Passable fun and Frank Sinatra.—M. Y. C.
HI YA, CHUM—Ritz Brothers raise corn in melange of song, dance, and knockabout antics.—M. Y. C.
HI 'YA SAILOR—Thin musical with night-club background.—M. Y.
HIS BUTLER'S SISTER—Musical that contains much fun and exceptional singing episode.—M. Y. C.
GUADALCANAL DIARY—Realistic war melodrama describing heroism and hardships.—M. Y.
GUNG HO—Thriller based on capture of Makin by Marines. Strong cast.—M. Y.


Betty Grable
Currently in "Four Jills in a Jeep."

LONDON BLACKOUT MURDERS — Machine-made mystery thriller about murderer who takes justice into his own hands.—M.
LONE PRAIRIE—Uneven western, exciting at times, with cowboys rounding up pay roll robbers in romance of the open spaces.—M. Y. C.
LONE STAR TRAIL—Entertaining, if routine, western mixing thrills with comedy.—M. Y. C.
LOST ANGEL—Child under intensive training designed to make her genius enters on normal girlhood under guidance of reporter.—M. Y. C.
MIRACLE OF MORGAN'S CREEK—Aftermath of girl's marriage while tipsy to unidentified soldier, dubiously handled as subject for uproarious farce.—M. Y.
MOONLIGHT IN VERMONT—Passable musical about farm girl who makes good in theater.—M. Y. C.
MURDER ON THE WATERFRONT—Class B mystery with clues and spies at every turn.—M. Y.
to steal cook. Good romantic farce.—M. Y. C.
MURDER IN TIMES SQUARE—Mystery melodrama for lower brackets.—M.
MY BEST GAL—Stage aspirant gets chance at last, in story that breaks into song and dance under slightest provocation.—M. Y. C.
MYSTERY BROADCAST—Conventional mystery story in radio studio setting. Good cast.—M. Y.
NAVY WAY—Conventional but effective melodrama about how boys learn spirit of Navy.—M. Y. C.
NEVER A DULL MOMENT—Ritz Brothers are mistaken for gangsters when they hire out as vaudeville performers in night club.—M. Y.
NINE GIRLS—Fair murder mystery melodrama with girls' school as scene.—M. Y.
NO GREATER LOVE—Russian picture with dubbed English dialogue, depicting mother's revenge against Nazis. War in raw.—M.
NONE SHALL ESCAPE—Postwar trial in Poland used to introduce account of Nazi's career of brutality and to indicate some of outrages committed. Girm material, able acting.—M. Y.
NORTH STAR—Deeply moving drama of destruction of Russian village by Nazis, and heroic survival of many of the peasants.—M. Y.
NORWAY REPLIES—Documentary of war, strong in ocean scenes and flight training.—M. Y.
NORTHERN PURSUIT—The Mounties defeat Nazi plot in good romantic melodrama.—M. Y.
NO TIME FOR LOVE—Romance of girl photographer and tunnel digger. Big scene when she proves value of his invention.—M. Y. C.
O, MY DARLING CLEMENTINE—Passable comedy about radio entertainers.—M. Y. C.
OLD ACQUAINTANCE—High-colored romance of two women novelists leaving them at the end to comfort each other in their loneliness.—M. Y.
OVERLAND MAIL ROBBERY—Miscreants brought to justice in two-fisted fashion.—M. Y. C.
PASSAGE TO MARSEILLE—Convicts escape and join Free French in well-acted melodrama.—M. Y.
PHANTOM LADY—Murder mystery with guilty man building suspicions against friend.—M.
PHANTOM OF THE OPERA—Familiar chiller—filmed in Technicolor with care for musical values. Several horribe scenes.—M. Y.
PISTOL PACKIN' MAMA—Melodramatic story of Western gambling queen.—M. Y.
PITURI—Australian-made mystery romance involving lady novelist and white savage.—M.
PITTSBURGH—Comedy melodrama about a couple of tough miners, their girl, their ambitions, and the war. Rough but entertaining.—M. Y.
POWERS GIRL—Comedy romance about photographer and two sisters, one of whom wants to be model. Benny Goodman's "hot licks" welcome.—M.
PRINCESS O'ROURKE—Romance of titled European girl and American flier.—M. Y.
PRIDE OF THE PLAINS—Black market villains, who sought to round up wild horses for meat, foiled in serviceable Western.—M. Y. C.
PURPLE HEART—Poignant conjectural report of tortures endured by American fliers brought down in Tokyo raid, and their "trial."—M. Y.
QUIET, PLEASE, MURDER—Killer explains crimes by saying he enjoyed the fear of knowing he would be caught. He is.—M.
RACKET MAN—Drafted gangster puts finger on former associates in exciting melodrama.—M. Y.
RATIONING—Mildly amusing feud between rural storekeeper and town postmistress.—M. Y. C.
RAVAGED EARTH—Record of Japanese brutalities in China, particularly Shanghai. Excessively gruesome.—M.
RIDING HIGH—Ex-burlesque actress puts on show at dude ranch. Fair music.—M. Y.
ROOKIES IN BURMA—Clowning may be hard on those who read Far East dispatches.—M.
ROSIE THE RIVETER—Musical farce about two girls who occupy room nights that is shared by two men during day, in fashion of old farce "Cox and Box."—M. Y. C.
SAGEBRUSH LAW—Tim Holt rounds up bank swindlers and clears father's name in familiar melodramatic style.—M. Y. C.
SAHARA—Skipper of Yankee tank fights melodramatic delaying action. Film exemplifies understanding among men of United Nations.—M. Y.
SAILOR'S HOLIDAY—Columbia studio activities made subject of passable dualler.—M. Y. C.
SEE HERE, PRIVATE HARGROVE—Amusing adventures with romantic interludes.—M. Y. C.
SHERLOCK HOLMES FACES DEATH—All usual trappings of creepy melodrama.—M. Y.
SHE'S FOR ME.—Thin musical with cabaret background and pleasant incidental specialties.—M. Y.
SHINE ON HARVEST MOON—Entertaining and, for the most part, tasteful musical based on vaudeville career of Nora Bayes.—M. Y. C.
SHIP AHOY—Musical with dancers and comedians on job of tracking down spies.—M. Y.
resistance to Fascist invasion.—M. Y.
SILVER CITY RAIDERS—Fast action western with cowboys defeating landgrabbers.—M. Y. C.
SING A JINGLE—Allan Jones' good baritone lifts musical above level of routine romance.—M. Y. C.
SLEEPY LAGOON—Girl mayor bests racketeers in passable melodrama.—M. Y. C.


Joel McCrea
In the title role of "Buffalo Bill"

SONG OF RUSSIA—American conductor goes to Russia to lead orchestras in tribute to Tchaikovsky, and marries Russian girl pianist. "Good Neighbor" romance strong in musical interest.—M. Y. C.
SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE—Steadily entertaining British melodrama of return of vital war machines from France.—M. Y.
SONG OF BERNADETTE—Legend of Lourdes told in atmosphere of ecclesiastical belief and ritual.—M. Y.
SO THIS IS WASHINGTON—Lum and Abner make good with synthetic invention. Radio listeners will be specially pleased.—M. Y. C.
SPIDER WOMAN—Sherlock Holmes solves another series of murders in so-so programmer.—M. Y.
STANDING ROOM ONLY—Farce about overcrowded Washington.—M. Y. C.
SWING FEVER—Slapstick musical about band leader's efforts to dispose of serious composition. Good singers, but hypnotic gag pulls film's quality down.—M. Y.
SWING-SHIFT MAZIE—Long-suffering war worker finally turns against incorrigible girl cheat. Strong, unedifying melodramatic romance.—M. Y.
TENDER COMRADE—Long and often sad, but always strong, story of four women waiting for husbands to come back from war.—M. Y.
TEXAS KID—Staple ingredients of routine western, in which outlaws are run to earth.—M. Y. C.
THE IMPOSTER—Jean Gabin in strong performance as murderer who assumes new identity and does heroic service. Fair melodrama.—M. Y.
THE LODGER—Well-produced shocker based on London Jack-the-Ripper cases of long ago.—M.
THE SULLIVANS—Story of family life centering around five boys who heroically served their country.—M. Y.
THERE'S SOMETHING ABOUT A SOLDIER—How officers are made of men from Army Services. Incidental melodramatic trimmings.—M. Y.
THREE RUSSIAN GIRLS—American flier's romance with Russian nurse, against background of Russian fighting.—M. Y.
THIS IS THE ARMY—Spectacular musical comedy version of stage revue, with original cast of 350 soldiers, and others for handsome, stirring patriotic entertainment.—M. Y. C.
THIS IS THE LIFE—Youthful romance, with jitterbug and night club interludes; several operatic songs well sung.—M. Y. C.
THOUSANDS CHEER—Parade of stars with camp show done in Technicolor, three bands, and circus act. Good light entertainment.—M. Y. C.
TIMBER QUEEN—Formula melodrama about night club and gangsters who turn patriotic.—M. Y.
TUNISIAN VICTORY—Strategy of campaign in Africa set forth with clarity in well-regulated newsreel clips and animated maps.—M. Y.
TWO-MAN SUBMARINE—Implausible but fast-moving melodrama about research group in South Seas trying to prevent Japanese learning medical secret.—M. Y.
UNINVITED—Fair ghost story.—M. Y.
UNCERTAIN GLORY—Melodramatic duel of wits between French detective and criminal. Paul Lukas excellent as detective.—M. Y.
UP IN ARMS—Danny Kaye makes film debut with fine effect in Technicolor musical with war background.—M. Y. C.
VOICE IN THE WIND—Czech pianist, persecuted by Nazis, perishes in exile when on verge of reunion with wife. Happiness before invasion shown in romantic-musical flashbacks.—M. Y.
WEEK-END PASS—Shipyard worker's chivalry backfires in farcical romance.—M. Y.
WESTWARD BOUND—Routine Western involving cowboys who thwart landgrabbers.—M. Y. C.
WHAT A WOMAN—Woman talent agent makes movie glamour boy out of college professor.—M. Y. C.
WHISTLING IN BROOKLYN—Radio detective rounds up crooks after much slapstick in baseball park.—M. Y. C.
WINGS OVER THE PACIFIC—Quickie South Seas stuff with war incidents for topicality.—M. Y. C.
WOMAN OF THE TOWN—Story of marshal of Dodge City and the dance hall girl who fell in love with him.—M. Y.
WOMEN IN BONDAGE—Painful melodrama about inhuman practices, attributed to Nazis, for forcing women to serve state.—M.
YOU CAN'T RATION LOVE—Campus musical built on a co-ed's whimsical notion of rationing eligibles during wartime shortage of manpower. Not distinguished for taste.—M. Y.

Recent Releases

ADDRESS UNKNOWN—Deeply moving study of a decent man who accepts the Nazi order, gradually finds his every motive corroded, forsakes his obligations to home and friends, eventually finds that all he has sacrificed leads only to his own destruction.—M. Y.
BUFFALO BILL—Technicolor biography of famous scout and showman dealing mainly with his earlier years in the West but not forgetting his later career, elaborately staged battle with Indians providing spectacular climax.—M. Y. C.
ESCAPE TO DANGER—Fair spy melodrama, made in England.—M. Y.
PASSPORT TO DESTINY—Farcical experiences of cockney girl who decides to do something about Hitler personally.—M. Y.
TEXAS MASQUERADE—Hopalong Cassidy poses as Boston dude to great discomforture of landgrabbers. Good workaday western.—M. Y. C.
YELLOW CANARY—British thriller about English girl who appears to be in service of Nazis. Well-made topical melodrama about spies and counter-spies.—M. Y.

HANDS ACROSS THE BORDER—Roy Rogers rides Trigger again in musical Western with stirring cross-country obstacle race.—M. Y. C.
HEAVENLY BODY—Frivolous triangle farce.—M.
HOOSIER HOLIDAY—Musical with Hoosier Hot Snots and other radio talent.—M. Y. C.
HOSTAGES—Melodrama about Prague people held so Nazi leader can steal coal concession. Somber and well acted.—M. Y.
HOW'S ABOUT IT?—Tin Pan Alley romance that will be enjoyed by those who like Andrews Sisters style of warbling.—M. Y. C.
I DOOD IT—Red Skelton musical in which he has full scope for his antics.—M. Y. C.
IN OLD OKLAHOMA—Story about competition for oil in early years of century. Canyon fire and wagon train race across prairie provide spectacular finish.—M. Y. C.
IN OUR TIME—Topical melodrama romance about Polish nobleman and English girl.—M. Y.
IRON MAJOR—Biographical film tracing career of Maj. Frank Cavanaugh as football coach and as officer in World War I.—M. Y.
IS EVERYBODY HAPPY—Fair musical about Ted Lewis. Many familiar songs.—M. Y. C.
IT HAPPENED TOMORROW—Ingenious comedy-drama based on supposition that reporter has access to tomorrow's newspaper.—M. Y.
JACK LONDON—Episodic biography emphasizing author's warnings against Japan.—M. Y.
JANE EYRE—Charlotte Bronte's novel filmed again as gloomy but strong melodrama.—M. Y.
JITTERBUGS—Laurel and Hardy tangle with crooks Light amusement.—M. Y. C.
JEANNIE—British Cinderella tale about farm drudge who spends small inheritance on trip to prewar Vienna, and ends by marrying Yorkshire salesman, and recover girl's bank roll amid slapstick antics and musical turns.—M. Y. C.
JOHNNY COME LATELY—Roving reporter befriends woman publisher and mixes in small-town politics with good melodramatic results.—M. Y.
JUNIOR ARMY—Freddie Bartholomew and the Dead End kids unmask Nazi agent.—M. Y. C.
KANSAN—Expected Western ingredients.—M. Y. C.
KLONDIKE KATE—Tough melodrama of gold rush days, with most of action in dance halls.—M.
KEEP 'EM SLUGGING—Dead End and East Side Kids slap down each other, then get together to catch perpetrators of crime. It's all a matter of taste.—M.
KNICKERBOCKER HOLIDAY—Opera-bouffe version of Stuyvesant's stewardship of the New Amsterdam. Good singing by Nelson Eddy.—M. Y. C.
LADIES COURAGEOUS—Melodrama that accents personal problems of women pilots without quite obscuring heroism of their contribution.—M. Y.
LADY AND THE MONSTER—Tidbit for chiller-diller trade, with mentally-askew natural scientist seeking to keep deceased person's brain functioning.—M.
LADY, LET'S DANCE—Skating star, as refugee Cinderella in pleasant romantic comedy.—M. Y. C.
LADY GANGSTER—Mediocre crime melodrama.—M.
LADY IN THE DARK—Uneasy fashion editor unburdens herself to psychiatrist, with dreams in Technicolor, and decides to marry youth who has courted her in sophisticated fashion.—M. Y.
LADY TAKES A CHANCE—Girl tenderfoot encounters untamed cowboy and hog-ties him after farcical adventures.—M. Y. C.
LARAMIE TRAIL—Western with pair accused of crime, shooting it out with culprits.—M. Y. C.
LASSIE COME HOME—Touching story of collie who refused to be separated from family with which she grew up.—M. Y. C.
LAW OF THE NORTHWEST—Mounties defeat land grabbers in ordinary melodrama.—M. Y. C.
LET'S FACE IT—Passable musical about soldiers and flighty married couples.—M. Y.
LET'S HAVE FUN—Mild program comedy for those who enjoy Bert Gordon's radio humor as "the mad Russian."—M. Y. C.
LIFEBOAT—Eight persons afloat with captain of submarine that sank their ship. Sardonic melodrama deftly directed.—M. Y.

MADAME CURIE—Impressive biography of discoverers of radium, told in terms of romance.—M. Y. C.
MAN FROM MUSIC MOUNTAIN—Roy Rogers and Trigger end feud between cattlemen and sheep raisers. Cheerful songs and much handsome mountain scenery.—M. Y. C.
MAN FROM DOWN UNDER—Australian boxing manager in none-too-pleasant melodramatic story about supposed brother and sister who turn out to be not related. War and prize fight scenes.—M.
MAN FROM RIO GRANDE—Conventional western that has modern skating show for novel interlude.—M. Y. C.
MASQUERADE—Russian version of century-old tragic poem of Lemontov, with Byronic hero who learns that he cannot look with contempt upon less clever men.—M. Y.
MEMPHIS BELLE—Factual report of bomber raid on Germany. Stirring untheatrical heroism.—M. Y.
MINESWEEPER—Passable melodrama about Navy men who clear ship lanes for convoys.—M. Y.
MISTER BIG—Juvenile jive session.—M. Y.

Radio Keeps Caboose and Engineer In Close Touch During Trial Run

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, April 19 (AP)—A 70-ar Diesel-powered freight pulled into Salt Lake City railroad yards recently after a test run from Denver which gave crews a new railroading experience—front-to-rear radio communication.

A transmitter-receiver in the caboose kept conductors and brakemen in almost constant contact with the engine crews more than half a mile forward in the Denver & Rio Grande Western engine.

W. W. Pulham of Denver, the road's Superintendent of Communications, emphasized that "it was strictly a test run, and other experimenting remains to be done."

But trainmen obviously were satisfied that radio communication may be a significant new development.

Conductor G. C. McCall, who in the caboose cupola had been in almost regular touch with the engine since a crew change at Helper, Utah, said he was convinced it was practical.

Trainmen said such a system installed on all trains would save time and money. Brakeman R. H. Pardew of Grand Junction cited this as just one example: Occassionally an emergency application of air is applied by the conductor, in the caboose, when a flagman is accidentlly left behind after a switching operation. A "break" in the train sometimes occurs as a result, with a broken drawbar and knuckle and several hours' delay as the result.

"With two-way radio," explained E. H. Musgrove, D. R. G. W. electronics expert from Denver, "the engineer can be notified at once, no rear end braking is necessary, and time and equipment are saved."

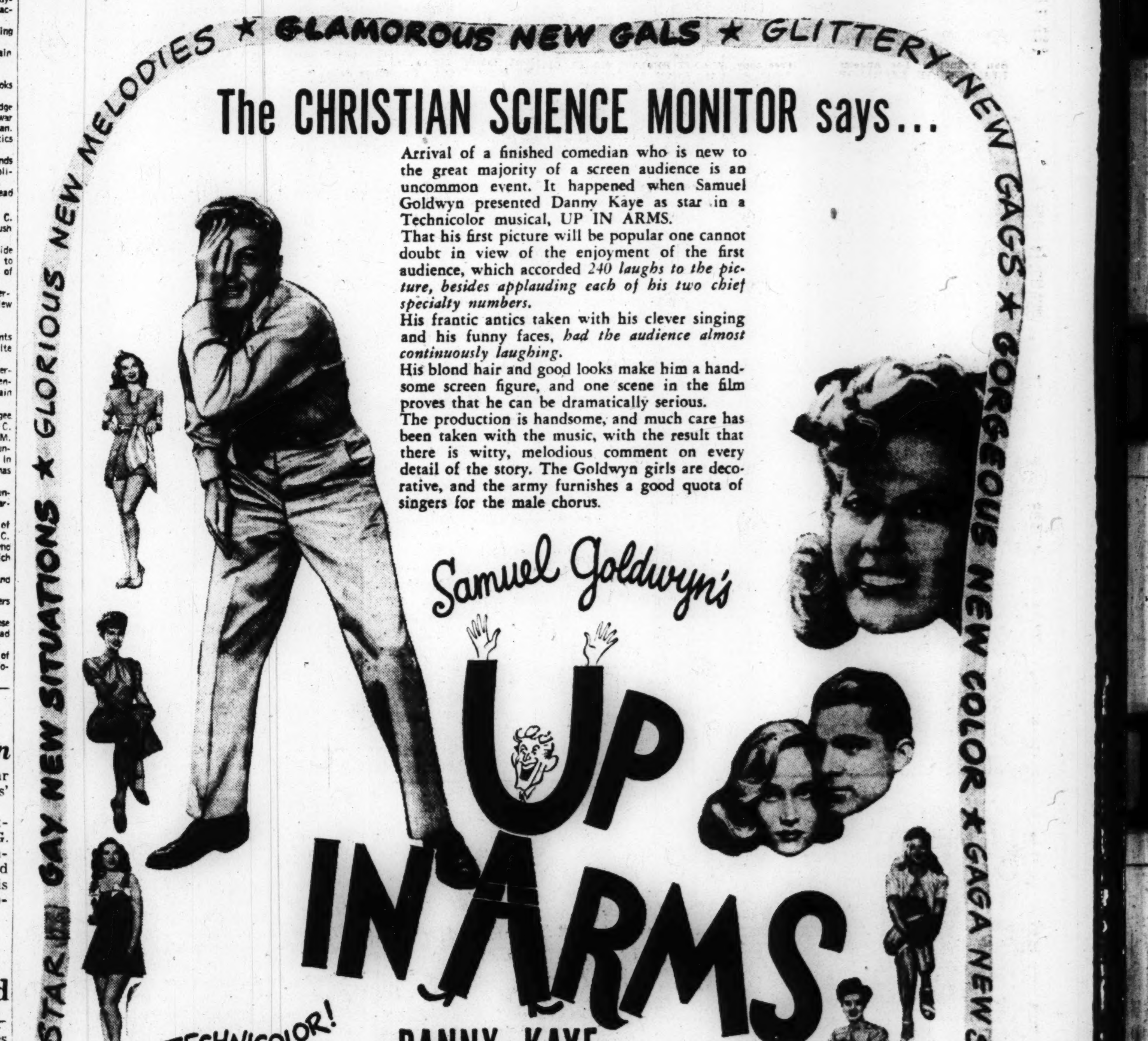
No Bread-Flour Rations Expected

WASHINGTON, April 19 (AP)—Confidence that the United States will be able to avoid rationing of bread, flour and other wheat food products was expressed by War Food Administration officials today as new reports from the winter wheat belt told of further improvements in 1944 crop prospects.

Government grain experts are now expecting a wheat crop of more than 800,000,000 bushels. Supplementing the crop will be a reserve of around 300,000,000 bushels left over from previous years.

Continuation of the use of wheat for more livestock feeding than average, for alcohol production, and for large Lend-Lease commitments would necessitate, food officials said, considerable imports from Canada. The United States has been importing some wheat from Canada for several months.





Baltimore, Md. . .	Hippodrome . . .	Now Playing	Newark, N. J. . . .	RKO Proctor's	April 8
Boston, Mass. . . .	RKO Keith's Memorial	April 12	Providence, R. I. .	RKO Albee	April 13
Buffalo, N. Y. . . .	20th Century . . .	Now Playing	Washington, D. C.	RKO Keith	April 20

SEE "UP IN ARMS" AT YOUR LOCAL THEATRE

The Home Forum

"More precious than rubies"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE TRUE, spiritual values of life are not materially measured. All the wealth at mankind's disposal cannot ensure peace, happiness, or health. Thus it is that the understanding of the divine law, not the human, bases the demonstration of harmony in all earthly experiences. In beautiful symbolism the writer of Proverbs has shown the pricelessness of spiritual understanding. We read (Proverbs 3:15,16): "She is more precious than rubies: and all the things thou canst desire are not to be compared unto her. Length of days is in her right hand; and in her left hand riches and honour."

* * *

How are we to approach this way of understanding? Wherein is it to be found? Christian Science answers that we must learn rightly to comprehend the rules of living prescribed by our blessed Master, Christ Jesus, and apprehend their invincible healing value by putting them into practice in our daily lives. Because of his spiritual knowledge, Jesus never lacked anything. How invaluable was this possession! Because of his true consciousness of Love's power and presence he was not engaged in getting something for himself, but, rather, was found sharing his understanding of infinite abundance with all who were prepared to receive it. His system of generous living was a process of giving. He knew that by spiritual reflection he possessed endless life, boundless health, infinite strength, inexhaustible supply, unmeasured purity, joy, freedom, fearlessness, and honor. Hence he could share them without stint or favor.

Joyously striving to emulate Jesus' example, we must start right where we are. And now is the right time. To hope complacently for a more convenient season or for more suitable circumstances is to invite frustration at the outset. The spiritual riches of the Master's religion, as Christian Science reveals them, are the active, healing, life-giving qualities of divine Mind, God. The ability of the individual to express them is made practical in generous measure when the true nature of God as Love, and of man as His image, is understood. Then inharmony, fear, and lack fade out of experience.

* * *

Heaven is a mental state, and heavenly riches are characterized by spiritual beneficence. Again, spiritual wealth is revealed in Christianly scientific sharing. When one is found wisely imparting the true idea of health through spiritual teaching and healing according to the rules of the Christ Science, sickness, disease, contagion, impairment, and physical incapacity of every description yield to this touch, and the blessings of Christliness, the riches of Godlikeness, appear. All who truly desire may abundantly share in this illimitable beneficence.

John the Baptist said of Jesus (John 3:34), "He whom God hath sent speaketh the words of God: for God giveth not the Spirit by measure unto him." When we learn through consecration in Christian Science to accept and in turn to give the precious bounty of healing which the Word of God, the Bible, contains, then we also are demonstrating that the spirit of Life, Truth, and Love is not given to us "by measure." Jesus knew that the affluence of God, understood by his followers, would enable them to do the works he did. This spiritual gift is by no means limited to physical healing. Those who gain spiritual understanding can heal the sick, and they are also privileged to share the royal possessions of spiritual insight, happiness, peace, honesty, growth in grace, spiritual progression, and the like. Indeed, there is no limit to the uses of Love's sweet bounty in the heavenly kingdom.

It will be seen that the effort made to acquire values "more precious than rubies" is always the result of perseverance in righteousness, the courage of conviction, and the determination to succeed in the attainment of spiritual understanding. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, makes it plain that self-renunciation is the way to this goal. In "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 342) she says: "Seek Truth, and pursue it. It should cost you something: you are willing to pay for error and receive nothing in return; but if you pay the price of Truth, you shall receive *all*."

A united spiritual effort, greater than any the world has ever known, is at hand. Spiritual understanding is imperative to the solution of humanity's problems. The establishment of a lasting peace, the reconstruction of devastated countries, and the re-employment in peacetime activities of millions of men and women all over the globe, will challenge the ingenuity of many governments and their peoples. Turning to God for the wisdom wherewith to accomplish these Herculean tasks is the paramount need. Yes, it is vital to all human progress. Surely, God directs the paths of men in proportion to their fidelity to His cause.

The incomparable value of spiritual sense wherewith to meet every challenging situation is clearly stated in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." There Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 495), "Let Christian Science, instead of corporeal sense, support your understanding of being, and this understanding will supplant error with Truth, replace mortality with immortality, and silence discord with harmony."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

April Wedge

Fly straight, geese: a honking arrow,
trailing a shadow on the pines to the north.
You are the symbol of the breaking cover
when the softening earth opens to your call.

D. S.



By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A LENGTH OF ITALIAN RENAISSANCE VELVET

CRAFTSMEN IN ITALY, during the era of the Renaissance, produced sumptuous stuffs, luminous enamels, lustrous ceramics, and exquisite jewels. Their standards were high and their skills were developed in workshops where techniques were perfected to the utmost. The weavers were industriously occupied with preparing tapestries, brocades, silks, and velvets. The luxurious stuffs were used for garments and for decorative hangings. This is an Italian brocade of velvet on a white silk ground. The pattern is free and bright, and embodies the vigor of Renaissance design.

"MAS PRECIOSO . . . QUE LOS RUBIES"

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

Los verdaderos valores espirituales de la vida no pueden ser medidos materialmente. Toda la riqueza a disposición de la humanidad es impotente para asegurarnos la paz, la felicidad o la salud. Así es que el entendimiento de la ley divina, no la humana, es la base para la demostración de la armonía en todas las experiencias terrenales. En un bello simbolismo, el escritor de los Proverbios ha demostrado el alto valor del entendimiento espiritual. Leemos en los Proverbios (3:15, 16), que la inteligencia es "más preciosa . . . que los rubíes, y todo cuanto puedas desear no podrá compararse con ella. En su mano derecha trae la larga vida, y en su izquierda riquezas y honores."

¿Cómo vamos a acercarnos a esta forma de entendimiento? ¿Dónde podemos hallarlo? La respuesta de la Ciencia Cristiana es que debemos aprender correctamente a entender las reglas de vida prescritas por nuestro bendito Maestro, Cristo Jesús, y comprender su invencible valor curativo poniéndolas en práctica en nuestra vida diaria. A causa de su conocimiento espiritual, Jesús nunca careció de nada. ¡Cuán valiosa fué esta posesión! Debido a esta conciencia verdadera del poder y presencia del Amor, él no se ocupó en obtener algo para sí mismo, sino más bien se le vió haciendo partícipes de su entendimiento de infinita abundancia a todos aquellos que estaban preparados para recibirlo. Su sistema de vida generosa fué un proceso dadivoso. El sabía que por reflexión espiritual poseía vida imperecedera, salud ilimitada, fortaleza infinita, provisión inagotable, pureza, gozo, libertad, intrepidez y honor inmensurables. Por tanto él podía compartirlos con otros sin límite o distinción de personas.

Esforzándonos gozosamente por imitar el ejemplo de Jesús, debemos empezar exactamente donde nos encontramos. Y ahora es el momento oportuno. Esperar complacientemente una época más conveniente o circunstancias más favorables es invitar el fracaso desde el principio. Las riquezas espirituales de la religión del Maestro, como las enseña la Ciencia Cristiana, son los activas, sanadoras, vivificantes cualidades de la Mente divina, Dios. La habilidad en el individuo de expresarlas se hace práctica en abundante medida cuando la verdadera naturaleza de Dios como Amor y del hombre como Su imagen, es entendida. Entonces la inarmonía, el temor y la carencia desaparecen de nuestra experiencia.

El cielo es un estado mental y las riquezas celestiales se manifiestan en beneficencia espiritual. Además, la riqueza espiritual se revela al compartirla con los demás de una manera cristianamente científica. Cuando se ve uno impartiendo sabiamente la verdadera idea de la salud por la enseñanza espiritual y curando de acuerdo con las reglas de la Ciencia Cristiana, la enfermedad, el contagio, el deterioro, y la incapacidad física de cualquiera descripción se rinden ante su toque, y las bendiciones a la manera de Cristo y las riquezas a la manera de Dios, aparecen. Todos los que verdaderamente lo deseen, pueden abundantemente participar de este beneficio ilimitable.

Juan el Bautista dijo de Jesús (Juan 3:34): "Aquel que Dios ha enviado, habla las palabras de Dios: porque no le da Dios el Espíritu con medida." Cuando por consagración en la Ciencia Cristiana aprendemos a aceptar y a la vez dar el valioso beneficio de la curación que la Palabra de Dios, la Biblia, contiene, entonces también estamos demostrando que el espíritu de Vida, Verdad y Amor no nos es dado "con medida". Jesús sabía que la afluencia de Dios, al ser entendida por sus adeptos, les capacitaría para hacer las obras que él hizo. Este don espiritual no está de ningún modo limitado a la curación física. Aquellos que obtienen el entendimiento espiritual pueden curar a los enfermos y también tienen el privilegio de compartir las regias posesiones de percepción espiritual, felicidad, paz, honradez, crecimiento en gracia, progreso espiritual y cosas semejantes. Ciertamente, no hay límite para los usos de las dulces concesiones del Amor en el reino celestial.

Se verá que el esfuerzo hecho para adquirir valores "más preciosos . . . que los rubíes" es siempre el resultado de la perseverancia en lo justo, el valor de la convicción y la determinación de triunfo en la obtención del entendimiento espiritual. Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, explica claramente que la renunciación de sí mismo es el medio de llegar a este fin. En MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS (ESCRITOS MISCELÁNEOS), p. 342, ella dice: "Buscad la Verdad y seguidla. Os costará algo: queréis pagar por el error y recibir nada en cambio; pero si pagáis el precio de la Verdad, recibiréis *todo*."

El más grande esfuerzo espiritual conjunto que el mundo haya jamás conocido, está a la mano. El entendimiento espiritual es imperativo para la solución de los problemas de la humanidad. El establecimiento de una paz durable, la reconstrucción de los países destruídos y el empleo de millones de hombres y mujeres por todo el mundo en actividades pacíficas desafiará el ingenio de muchos gobiernos y sus pueblos. Volvernos a Dios en busca de sabiduría con la cual llevar a cabo esta tarea hercúlea es una gran necesidad. Sí, es vital para todo progreso humano. Ciertamente, Dios dirige los senderos de los hombres en proporción a la fidelidad de ellos a Su causa.

El valor incomparable del sentido espiritual para hacer frente a cada situación desafiante lo explica claramente la señora Eddy en SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS), p. 495, donde ella dice: "Que la Ciencia Cristiana en vez del sentido corporal sostenga vuestro entendimiento del ser, y este entendimiento reemplazará el error con la Verdad, reemplazará la mortalidad con la inmortalidad y acallará la discordancia con la armonía."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, E. U. A.

Carrying the Tidings of Lexington

WHEN THE BATTLE of Lexington came, the colonies were as well prepared for war as the poor dependencies of a powerful nation could be. The first news of the battle was brought to the ears of Putnam at Pomfret the next day, and to Arnold at New Haven a day later; John Stark in New Hampshire heard it in good time. At ten o'clock on Wednesday morning, the 19th, Palmer, of the Massachusetts committee of safety, wrote a letter from Watertown to alarm the country "quite to Connecticut," entrusting it to a rider who was to ask for fresh horses as he went. At Fairfield, Connecticut, this message was overtaken by one written at three o'clock Thursday morning, and attested by the committee of correspondence from town to town. The news reached New York on Sunday, the 23d, at noon, and confirmed the rumors that had already begun to circulate; by four o'clock a messenger was on his way to Philadelphia. About two o'clock of the 25th a second express from New England reached New York, his papers having been attested at New Haven, Fairfield, Norwalk, Stamford, and Greenwich. The same evening a copy reached Elizabethtown; at ten it was in Woodbridge and signed; at midnight it had reached New Brunswick across the Raritan and half way through New Jersey; three hours and a half brought the good horse and its rider to Princeton; at half-past six they were in Trenton, and by seven the attested papers were on their way to Philadelphia. The committee of the city sent the news at midday to Chester; at nine the man drew up at Newcastle, having followed the Delaware through the gathering darkness; he reached Christeen Bridge at midnight with orders to forward the papers day and night; at half-past four, in the gray of the morning of April 27th, he was at the Head of Elk in Maryland, and after travelling seventeen hours, touching Charlestown on the way, he reached Baltimore at ten that night. A hard ride along the tortuous shore of Chesapeake Bay through the entire night brought the news to Annapolis, where Carroll of Carrollton, Tilghman, and other patriots attested the papers and spread the tidings.

Still on, through Alexandria and Dumfries, a long Sunday journey brought the papers to Fredericksburg, where the committee signed at half-past four. Carter Braxton met the messenger at King William on May 1st, nearly a fortnight after the battle. To the southward went the news, through Surry County, Williamsburg, Smithfield (May 3d), Nansemond, Chowan in North Carolina, Edenton, Beaufort County, Bath, Newbern (May 6th), to Onslow County, where the committee received it at ten o'clock Sunday morning of the 7th . . . and so the news was borne to the committees of Little River and Georgetown, and on to Charleston in South Carolina.

What a ride and for what a cause!—From "The Private Soldier Under Washington," by CHARLES KNOWLES BOLTON. (New York: Scribner.)

In Cuba's Cane Fields

CUBANS AND THE people of our own country have had an opportunity to know each other. The island is only ninety miles from the southernmost point of Florida. Planes hop over from Miami in less than two hours, and the boat from Key West makes the trip in seven.

"Pearl of the Antilles" the island is often called because of its beauty. But its immense sugar cane fields have earned it the title of "The World's Sugar Bowl." Like a sea of green the great cane fields stretch over thousands of acres. The overseer lives near by in his large house with its wide verandas, surrounded by fragrant gardens. Early in the morning when the dew is still on the fields, he rides out through a lane lined with tall palm trees to look over the plantation and supervise the work there. All year round the work goes on. Sometimes the men clear and burn off the land for new fields. Or perhaps they are planting short young cane shoots that soon turn into pale green feathery cane that ripples like water when the wind blows over it. At night in the moonlight, the fields look like vast sheets of silver.

When the cane is ready for cutting, work speeds up on the plantation. There is no time to waste, and hundreds of laborers are brought in from Haiti and Jamaica to cut the cane. Ever since Cuba's first cane fields were planted centuries ago, the Negro has worked them. Carrying murderous-looking knives (*machetes*) they move through the tall, green cane. With one stroke they cut the stout round stalks of cane, slash off the feathery tops, and toss them onto a heap near by. Night and day during the cutting season, the mills keep grinding. Night and day big caterpillar carts drawn by lumbering oxen keep a moving chain between plantation and freight cars that haul the cane to the mill. Sometimes the men sing as they work, strange, lonely chants their forefathers sang long ago in Africa.

The laborers' huts huddle together in little villages here and there on the huge plantations. Usually they have one room, an earthen floor, and a grass roof. Sometimes the walls are made of grass, woven or thatched. They are poor little homes, but protection against rain and, now and then, a cold wind that sweeps down from the north for a brief stay in Cuba. But the days are usually warm. Vegetable gardens surround the houses and a few chickens and a turkey or two scratch in the dooryard. The larger villages have a store, usually a school and a church. Resting from their labors in the cane fields, the Negroes make merry on their holidays. No colors are too bright for their costumes and no music too difficult for their dancing feet to follow.—From "Neighbors to the South," by DELIA GOETZ. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

From My Library Walls

WHO THAT KNEW that sleepy little Italian hamlet of Cassino, as I did, in the days before Mussolini, could ever have dreamed that the attention of the world would so concentrate itself on its site—not from religious interest, but from military concern! I rub my eyes, as I look at the photograph of Monte Cassino hanging on my library wall. For Cassino and Monte Cassino mean the same thing—no one ever visited the town except through necessity in reaching the famous monastery, situated on the heights to the west.

Cassino, which now must be referred to in the past tense, is located on the tiny river, Rapido, about eighty-five miles from Rome, and used to be reached by train en route to Naples. It never contained anything to interest the tourist. There were the ruins, to be sure, of an ancient amphitheatre, built by a wealthy lady of the past named Ummidia Quatratilla, who, Pliny tells us, "was an ardent admirer of the theatre even in her old age." There were also the remains of the villa of Terentinus Varro, where—Cicero is our authority this time—Marc Antonio was a frequent visitor. Ruins have always been common sights in Italy, but never to the extent they are today!

* * *

When I was last in Cassino, one had three choices at the railway station: he could walk up the steep incline, which would require an hour and a half to two hours; he could hire a donkey for the Italian equivalent of twenty cents (an extra dime if a driver was included); or he could ride up in state as I did in a *carrozza*, for an extravagant sixty cents. I asked the driver to come back for me in three hours, but he explained that he would prefer to wait. "In Italy," he said with a smile, "waiting is not difficult."

The views, as we made the rather sharp ascent, were increasingly superb, culminating with the magnificent vista of the Garigliano Valley and the encircling mountains. At length we approached the church, dating back to 1727, when it replaced the ancient structure said to have been built by St. Benedict in 530.

But it is the library I know best, because of the hours I passed in it, studying the beautiful hand-lettered volumes executed by succeeding generations of monks; for they were the most expert of all the religious scribes in the world. The priceless volumes and manuscripts included the original commentary of Origen on the Epistle to the Romans, translated by Rufus in the sixth century; a Dante with marginal notes, of the fourteenth century; many classical authors; the original of Leo of Ostia and Riccardo di San Germano; countless rare *incunabula*. In the Archives were ancient documents, written by famous princes and potentates, as early as the eleventh century. Where are they now? Not destroyed, for everything of value was removed by the Germans months before the approach of the Allied troops. Some reports say they, together with the paintings, are now at the Vatican; some say that they are in Germany, as part of the Italian loot already seized and appropriated.

* * *

But it is not the memory of the books nor of the manuscripts that comes back to me as I recall my experiences there, but rather something behind the books and the manuscripts. Monte Cassino was not merely a monastery, but in addition an educational institution of world-wide reputation. In 1866, it was made a "National Monument," and the accomplishments of the learned prelates in the field of education have given the place its fame even more than its religious traditions. As I look back, I seem to feel the unusual atmosphere of the place—the impressive dignity of the reading-room itself; the seemingly instinctive courtesy of the monks in placing their learning at the disposal of the student.

I have worked in many libraries the world over; I have studied in buildings of infinitely greater architectural beauty; I have been surrounded by collections of greater interest. I have always received the utmost courtesy from those in charge. I ask myself why it is that I look back on Monte Cassino with such particular affection. Perhaps it was the sincerity and the earnestness of that little band of educators, who had set themselves apart from the allure of the world outside, not as a religious fetish, but as a tribute to learning. They belonged to a religious order, truly, but they gave the impression of being incited by a desire to give something out to the world, through those whose studies they assisted. Each time I left Monte Cassino, I felt myself filled with a new urge for personal accomplishment.

What a tragedy if the ravages of war put an end to this work! The influence of Monte Cassino which I felt must, of course, have been felt by thousands of others who have studied there. And think of the far-reaching results when each student, thus affected, feels the urge to remain true to the Humanistic creed this old library exemplifies: "Having received Truth unprejudiced as to its source, *give it out again* made richer by thy personal interpretation." I use the present tense deliberately. Even its ashes will continue to give out that message until the walls again rise to prove its everlasting permanence.

WILLIAM DANA ORCUTT

Land of the Short Grass

ON THE PLAINS, as the Indian chief put it, "Grass is the head chief of everything."

From the Saskatchewan River in Canada southward for 1,500 miles, a strip of country averaging some 500 miles in width extends almost to Old Mexico—country once covered with an unbroken mat of buffalo grass, grama, mesquite. These are all short grasses—rarely even six inches high. Of these, the buffalo grass is most abundant; spreading over the ground with runners like a vine, curling back upon the earth, and looking rather like over-size moss.

But this vast area is not a unit. Differences of climate, of soil, of population, and of custom, together with a divergence of the Oregon and Santa Fé trails, divided it. By the Short Grass Country we mean the Southern section of the region, the High Plains. . . .

The Short Grass is a spacious land of great variety: the land of buffalo hunts and county-seat wars; of roundups, rodeos, and barbecues; of cattle, wheat, and oil; of prairie fires, tornadoes, cloudbursts, northers, and dust storms; of barbed wire, windmills, and branding irons; of boots and saddles, warbonnets and steel helmets—and of the men who wore them. . . .

The Short Grass has a flavor and individuality, a history and folklore all its own. And folkways, too—ways of thinking, feeling, and doing, habits and patterns of life not found everywhere or elsewhere.—From "Short Grass Country," by STANLEY VESTAL. (New York: Duell, Sloan and Pearce.)

Spring Lyric

The sun warm and the air yet cool
and everything blossoming together!
There is no remembering the time when
leaves like these were scarlet and then
brown.

MARGARET EATON



"The peace of Love is published"

The contribution The Christian Science Monitor is making to journalism is well illustrated in these words of its Founder, Mary Baker Eddy (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 185): "The peace of Love is published, and the sword of the Spirit is drawn; nor will it be sheathed till Truth shall reign triumphant over all the earth." This international daily newspaper holds world news up to the light, and aids in a better understanding of world problems that must precede a lasting peace. The ideal home newspaper, with regular features for all the family. Price $12.00 a year, single copy, 5c; order from any Christian Science Reading Room, Circulation Representative, or direct from

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U.S.-Britain Confer on Oil Line—Mideast Apprehensive Over Project

U. S. Subs Sweep Forward In New Blitz on Tojo Fleet

Undersea craft put in vital role for blows promised in next few months by Navy Commander in Chief as acquisition of bases in mandated isles cuts length of forays and enhances their effectiveness.

WASHINGTON, April 19 (AP)—Destruction of 15 more Japanese vessels by far-ranging American submarines was reported yesterday by the Navy.

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver

U. S. N. Retired
Naval Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

United States submarines are likely to deal a substantial percentage of the new, heavy blows which Admiral Ernest J. King, Navy Commander in Chief, said recently would be directed against the Japanese Fleet in "the next few months."

The submarine strength of the Navy, which has been growing steadily, already has run up a score of 436 Japanese merchantmen sunk, 26 probably sunk, and 101 damaged, besides an undisclosed bag of naval vessels.

American submarines have been operating in areas through which pass Japan's most vital lines of communication. In fact, one submarine brought back a photograph, taken through its periscope, of Fujiyama, Japan's famous mountain, as proof of its deep incursion into Japanese waters.

With the acquisition of former Japanese bases in the mandated islands, that cut down the distances submarines have to travel to and from their cruising grounds, the length of time they can remain on station is correspondingly increased and their effectiveness enhanced.

Japanese Plans Upset

Meanwhile, the steady destruction of Japan's merchant shipping by United States submarines and air and surface forces is playing havoc with the carefully considered plan of campaign in which the Japanese had so much confidence that they contemptuously challenged the combined power of the world's two strongest navies.

Roughly, the basic elements of this plan were to discount Britain's naval power by reason of its commitments in the Atlantic and Mediterranean, to cripple the United States Navy to such an extent that it could offer no effective resistance in the Far Eastern theater of war, to deny South Pacific bases to the Allies, and to set up and maintain its own interlocking chains of bases as far removed from Japan as possible.

After attaining with unexpected ease most of its early undertakings, the Japanese were tempted into committing the grave error of initiating a campaign designed to seize Australia and New Zealand. This overextension was the beginning of Japan's downfall.

The unexpected and effective invasion of Guadalcanal by United States Marines checked Japan's southward march, and Japanese persistence in attempting to eject United States forces from Guadalcanal and to prevent the subsequent seizures of other islands in the Solomons group cost the Nipponese heavy losses in naval vessels and merchant shipping.

Japanese Shipping Losses

The same result attended the repulse of Japan's abortive attempt to overrun New Guinea and use it for a base from which to strike at Australia. In addition, considerable Japanese shipping was lost during the futile campaign in the Aleutians.

Rabaul was a keystone of Japan's outer defense perimeter and as it loomed large in the Japanese plan of campaign, it was one of the first objectives to be taken early in the war. Because of its strategic importance, Japan made a desperate but unsuccessful defense of this base which involved the loss of considerable tonnage both naval and merchant.

The same thing happened at practically every base Japan has elected to defend, although in recent months the bag of shipping had steadily decreased until the surprise attacks on Truk, Palau, Yap, and Woleai were delivered in force.

Tojo Defenses Pushed West

Over a year ago, it became recognized that the very effective war of attrition the United States was waging against Japanese shipping was attaining results. Although Japan began to exercise more caution in exposing its vessels to attack, it continued to experience losses.

Meanwhile, the continued seizure of Japanese advanced bases is continually pushing Japan's defense westward. Although this strategy results in a very considerable shortening of Japan's lines of communication, it also has the effect of providing the United States with bases from which future attacks on Japanese shipping and bases can be projected advantageously.

Japan is totally dependent on ocean shipping. Within the Japanese archipelago, the railroad system is inadequate to handle transportation, and Japan controls no through line of railroad in China. Consequently, its shipping plies to Chinese ports, to the Philippines, and to the far-flung areas in Southeast Asia and the Netherlands Indies.

With the shortage in Japanese shipping, these areas rapidly are becoming more of a drawback than an advantage. It is reported that natives who initially were receptive to the idea of participating in a "co-prosperity sphere" are becoming increasingly dissatisfied because of endless delay in the shipment of the products on which their prosperity depends.

Tons of material are piling up for which the Japanese overlords cannot provide transportation.

Japanese Industry Hit

We do not know existing conditions in Japan, but it is only reasonable to assume that its remaining industry must be hard hit by the inability to secure transportation for its goods to various parts of the "new empire."

Japanese officials have not concealed their concern over the shipping crisis. Premier Hideki Tojo is on record as having told the Diet that shipping losses were grave and that he was endeavoring to increase the production of ships. It is problematical how much relief can be obtained in this manner.

Japan began the war with about 6,250,000 tons of commercial shipping. It is believed that somewhere between one third and one half of this tonnage has been sunk or heavily damaged. Japan's replacement capacity has been estimated to be between 500,000 and 800,000 tons a year, dependent on availability of material, so under the best possible conditions Japan remains woefully short of shipping.

The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.

Lifetime Aid O. K.'d For Disabled Seamen

WASHINGTON, April 19 (AP)—Legislation to provide lifetime compensation for merchant seamen permanently disabled as a result of enemy action won House approal recently. There was no debate as the bill was sent to the Senate.

The War Shipping Administration asked for the legislation, asserting that under existing law insurance for merchant seamen is limited to $5,000 for permanent total disability if taken in a lump sum, or $7,500 if paid in installments, expiring on the average in about four years.

The new legislation authorizes the WSA to continue to make payments which would adequately compensate seamen affected by permanent total or partial disability as long as such disability, resulting from cases relating to the war effort, exists.

'Human Torpedo' in Action



Associated Press Radiophoto

Two Men in Diving Suits Ride Britain's Newly Disclosed Weapon

Two men in diving suits ride one of Britain's newly disclosed weapons—the "human torpedo." London announces that the device, used against the enemy naval base at Palermo, Sicily, in January, 1943, is ridden by two men who guide it near its target, set the explosive charge with a time fuse, and then ride the propulsive part to safety.

Bolivian Election Is Bid for Support

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay — The Bolivian revolutionary junta, defeated in every move it makes for foreign recognition, has turned to early elections and restoration of institutional normality as the most dignified way of escape from international obloquy.

This is the interpretation here of the La Paz decision to hold elections on July 2, next. It is pointed out that a more rapid solution of its recognition crisis was possible by handing over the Government to the Supreme Court, but this would have been a public confession of failure and detrimental to the prestige of the Army. The adopted alternative carries with it certain risks but there is also the possibility, if everything goes well, of obtaining some kudos.

As it is, the Junta is now able to boast that "this is the first time in American history that within the short period of three months a revolutionary government has brought about a complete return to normality in the constitution of public bodies of the state."

This boast appeared in an official statement on the convocation of elections which added: "it should be noted that after such a short time all civil guarantees have been restored whereas after the Bolivian revolutions of 1920, 1930 and 1936 a period of at least six months was required to obtain a return to normal functioning of national institutions. Furthermore, the decree embodies a general amnesty for all those accused of subversive political activities, thus enabling all political parties to participate in the forthcoming elections."

Argentina Only Lukewarm

Argentina was the only power that extended recognition to the junta which deposed President Gen. Enrique Peñaranda. The diplomatic gesture, or maneuver from Buenos Aires was linked up with the suspicion that Argentine agents were accomplices in the plot which wrought the governmental change in La Paz. The Army nationalists in Buenos Aires at the time were seeking the establishment of friendly regimes of their own class in neighboring states and were not averse to causing simultaneous annoyance to the United States.

Friendship Strong

Friendship between the Bolivian and Argentine revolutionaries is still strong but the former have become convinced that it is impossible to continue indefinitely in opposition to the American democratic front. They are painfully aware of the shadow of doubt and disorder which overcasts their country. It had been hoped in La Paz that continued and vehement protests of loyalty to the cause of the United Nations, with strict fulfilment of all treaty obligations, would be sufficient to attract support additional to that obtained from Buenos Aires. It was thought that Chile might extend recognition, but that country was already jittery over the stand taken by certain Bolivian Army officers on old claims to a stretch of Pacific littoral. An open quarrel developed almost with this country—Uruguay—because of an initiative it was alleged to have taken against the Junta in the continental defense committee which meets in this city. Certain changes were effected in the Bolivian cabinet personnel but these did not impress overseas. Then some hopes were deposited in the secret diplomacy of confidential agents dispatched abroad but the repeated changing of these was a clear indication of lack of success. The latest announcement in this connection was that the Junta would be recalling Fernando Iturralde from the United States because his confidential mission was "considered terminated." Regular ministers have also been recalled from other countries.

Arrest of Officers Denied in Bolivia

By the Associated Press

La Paz, Bolivia, April 19

Lieut. Col. Alfredo Pachedo, Minister of the Interior, denied Washington reports that Lieut. Gen. David Toro, former Bolivian President and recently head of the Bolivian purchasing mission in the United States, and Col. Oscar Moscoso, military attaché at the Bolivian Embassy in Washington, were under arrest here.

Colonel Pachedo said as a result of an amnesty decree by the Bolivian Government there were wide guarantees of liberty. An official announcement said Colonel Moscoso had been assigned to new duties and would not return to Washington.

Colonel Moscoso left Washington a month ago to inform the Bolivian Government of the United States attitude, and General Toro left three weeks ago because the purchasing agency is no longer functioning. Both are known to favor the Allies.

Marine Hero, Army Deserter, Gains Interest of President

WASHINGTON, April 19 (AP)—The armed services are studying the unusual case of William B. Murphree, a youth from Old Hickory, Tenn., who, army officers said, went AWOL from the Army and joined the Marines to win the Navy Cross for heroism in the Pacific.

Private Murphree's plight has reached the ears of President Roosevelt. A presidential aide has assured one of Private Murphree's benefactors in Tennessee that consideration will be given to his "outstanding service during the war."

Meanwhile, Private Murphree, married just two weeks ago to a home town girl, remains in Marine custody at Nashville, Tenn. A War Department spokesman said conferences are being held with Navy officials on "whether to prosecute or just ride on the record."

The War Department said Private Murphree, after six years as a soldier, deserted May 4, 1941, from Fort Benning, Ga., where he was stationed as a radio technician.

Immediately after Pearl Harbor, he enlisted in the Marines under the assumed name of Howard R. Craven.

He was cited for bravery on Guadalcanal and in the Battle of Midway. In the Makin Island raid he served with Lieut. Col. James Roosevelt, son of the President, with such distinction he was awarded the Navy Cross.

Brought back to this country for medical treatment, Private Murphree walked out of the Navy Hospital at Oakland, Calif., about two months ago. He was detained in Tennessee by Police Chief Raymond Cannon, a Marine veteran of World War I who promptly wrote the President in an attempt to clear Private Murphree's record.

A reply from Rear Admiral Wilson Brown, Naval Aide to the President, said "the President directs me to thank you for letting him know about 'Murphree' and his troubles."

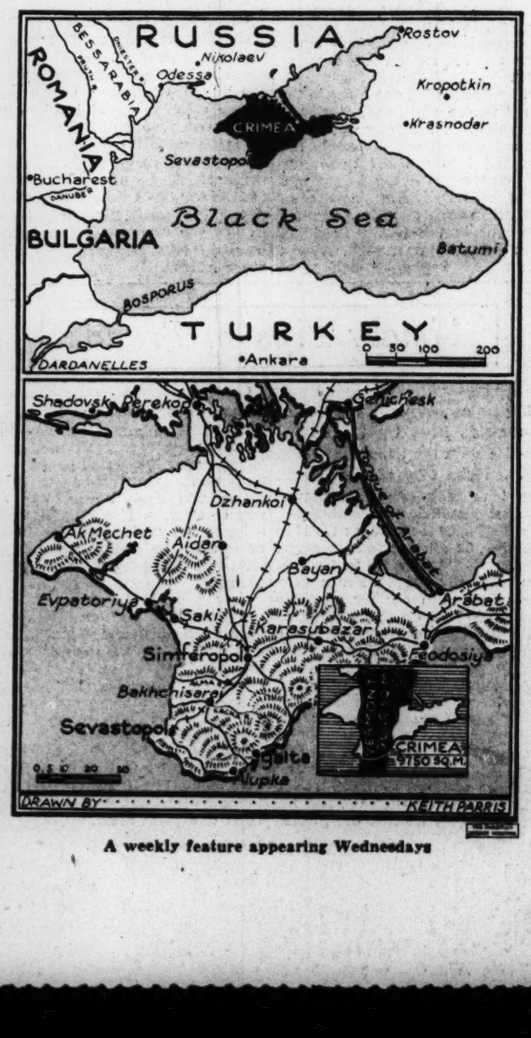
"The matter will be taken up with the Commandant of the Marine Corps in order that the young man may receive full consideration for outstanding service during the war," the letter added.

The Marines call Murphree's hospital disappearance simply "an unauthorized absence" and are waiting to hear what the Army intends to do.

It was pointed out at the War Department that a three-year statute of limitations on desertion, now abolished but applicable in Private Murphree's case, will apply next May 4.

Spring Cleaning in the Crimea

The World, Briefly ..... *By Josephine Ripley*



A weekly feature appearing Wednesdays

Spring cleaning began early this year in the Crimea. Russian troops put the broom to the Nazis less than two weeks ago. Today the Crimea is all but swept clear after nearly two years of German occupation.

Sevastopol flames under siege—its third in history. Its first occurred in 1855. The invaders then were the British and French. The Black Sea naval base held out against them for 11 months.

In 1942 it hung on for 268 days against the Germans. Today the situation is reversed. It is the Russians who lay siege to it. The Crimea belongs to them. It has been theirs since 1783.

* * *

Previous to that, it was a Turkish province—for three centuries. Then the Russians took possession. Things settled down until the Crimean War in 1854—a conflict best forgotten except for the heroic role of Florence Nightingale and Tennyson's poetic tribute to the "Light Brigade."

It all started obscurely. Russia was suspected of designs upon Constantinople (Istanbul) and the Ottoman Empire. Turkey trembled. Britain feared for its overland route to India. France had no liking for the Russian czar.

When Russian troops crossed the Danube into Turkish provinces in the Balkans and the Russian Fleet sank a Turkish squadron in the Black Sea, Britain and France decided it was time to take a hand.

They sent an expeditionary force to the aid of the Turks. But the Russians took the wind out of their fighting sails by withdrawing from the Danube provinces. It left the Allied party all dressed up with no place to go.

* * *

The Crimean peninsula looked like a push-over. The Allied forces swung round and headed for Sevastopol. It was a battle without a battle plan, a conquest without a purpose. Winter brought one disaster after another.

The supply system failed; troops suffered intensely from cold and hunger. The only light in the dark was "The Lady of the Lamp."

French troops finally took Sevastopol in September, 1855. Peace was signed in Paris in March, 1856. The French and British went home. Chief accomplishment of the war was exclusion of Russian ships from the Black Sea.

In 15 years they were back again. They are there today, and welcome—to all but the harassed Nazis.

Petrol Plan Sought on World Basis; Nations Near Arabia See Income Cut

Parleys seen furnishing pattern for an orderly division of petroleum after the war.

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 19—British and American diplomats are sitting together in Washington this week to work out a formula for an international oil business embodying the principles of the Atlantic Charter.

The immediate job at hand for the two nations is to come to an understanding concerning the United States Government's intentions in deciding to enter the Mideast oil field, formerly dominated by the British, but the negotiations are expected to furnish a broad pattern for an orderly flow of raw materials between nations after the war.

The initial meetings are being attended only by oil experts, headed by Charles Rayner, petroleum adviser to the State Department for the United States and Sir William Brown, Secretary to the Minister of Home Security for Great Britain, but later there will be further conversations between the two governments at higher levels.

Problems Discussed

Though Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes' recent announcement that the U. S. Petroleum Reserves Corporation would subsidize a $150,000,000 pipe line from the Persian Gulf to the Mediterranean in an effort to supplement America's dwindling oil supply, aroused protests from private interests on both sides of the Atlantic, actually the experts are sitting down together with open minds.

They realize that their decisions may plant the seeds either for a new world war or for a long era of peace in which aggressors will be afraid to attack a well-oiled defense maintained jointly by the United States and Britain.

Heeded most of all—the outbursts against America's reaching out to the Middle East for oil—have been those which do not really object to the United States getting oil from the Middle East but object to the "commando tactics" employed in negotiating the pipe line.

Even in the United States there has been much criticism of the secrecy surrounding the decision to build the pipe line. Mr. Ickes' Feb. 6 announcement that the pipe line would be built by the United States Government came as a total surprise to the British.

U. S.-Britain Confer In Imposing Rooms

By the Associated Press

Washington, April 19

American and British oil conferences are meeting in imposing quarters.

The room in which the conferences are being held is musty with half a century of State Department history. Notes are made on pads placed on a mahogany table.

What their experts are trying to do now is to get the background of the oil picture that has caused the impulsive action.

British View

British officials generally realize that they must take an unselfish view toward America's oil needs because the United States has to a large extent "oiled" World War II.

A recent Truman Committee report showed that the United States is currently producing about 70 per cent of all the petroleum used by the United Nations. Mr. Ickes has estimated that reserves in this country may be exhausted in 14 years.

Preceding the opening of the parley here the Manchester Guardian printed an article which raised questions about the manner in which the United States has acted.

It concluded: "There will be no hesitation about the British welcome (of the United States Government in the Mideast). On the other hand if America were to intervene in the region in a fitful manner without accepting the responsibility of power it would be bad for all concerned and our own work would be made much harder. That is the doubt we should like to see resolved."

The impetuosity of the United States in its new pipe-line venture has also been objected to by the Senate, which started an inquiry into the facts surrounding this departure from previous American foreign policy under which the Government has kept "hands off" private business for fear of becoming involved in international disputes.

Other nations may be drawn into the oil discussions before an international policy is fixed. In announcing the meetings, the State Department specifically pointed out that "this Government is at all times ready to discuss economic problems with other governments and accordingly will welcome discussions with the government of any other friendly country concerning petroleum questions of mutual interest."

Proposed setup viewed in direct competition to royalty adjustment of governments.

By E. Berg Holt

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 19—Echoes of the Arabian oil pipe-line controversy have awakened lively reverberations not only among those immediately concerned but also in countries bordering Saudi Arabia.

Being oil producers, themselves, these countries are wondering what will happen to their own revenues from oil if the project materializes.

The governments of Iraq and Iran both derive substantial revenues from royalties in oil won from their territories and though when peace returns it can be anticipated that more and more Iranian oil will be used in Asia, Iraqian oil will presumably continue to flow westward in large quantities via pipe lines already existing in Haifa and Alexandretta.

Presumably, therefore, any oil flowing along the proposed new pipe line would be in direct competition with that produced in Iraqian fields in which American companies have 23¼ per cent in shareholdings. Some Iraqis, however, think the new pipe line would probably run toward Haifa—if only to avoid the payment of Suez Canal dues which are very heavy.

Seek Revenue

They therefore hope the pipe line would cross Iraqian territory to the Mediterranean, thereby involving the companies concerned in substantial wayleaves, which would provide some compensation, at any rate, for the loss of revenue resulting from the curtailment of Iraqan oil output.

But such wayleaves would probably go to local sheiks through whose grazing lands the pipe line would pass rather than to the central government. It is probably true to say therefore that the Iraqian Government—and this goes for Iran, too—views the project with some apprehension and likely to involve them in a financial loss their country can ill afford.

Saudi Arabia also is not rich and has been badly hit by the war, unlike the two neighbors to whom the war has brought increased revenue.

In fact, Saudi Arabia was brought on the verge of bankruptcy by Italy's entry into the war because it meant almost total cessation of the pilgrimage toward Mecca. Pilgrims used to flock to Mecca not only from the whole of North Africa, from Zanzibar to Nigeria, but also from India, the Netherlands East Indies, the Malay States, and even China.

Pay Subsidy

It was owing to the disappearance of this traffic that the British Government several years ago started paying a subsidy to King Ibn Saud whose help in keeping Arab opinion friendly to the Allied cause has been quite invaluable throughout the war.

Pilgrimage routes might have been reopened when the Italians were driven from Abyssinia, Eritrea, and Somaliland but by this time Japan had overrun South Asia to the eastern frontier of India and submarines endangered shipping lanes across the Indian Ocean. Thus, there continued to be only a trickle of pilgrims from neighboring countries.

Possibly the Nigeria contingent already is on the way but a large proportion of pilgrims for this region are in the habit of crossing the African continent on foot and they generally take up to one whole year each way on the journey.

Thus, while no official information is available about the subsidy, it is generally anticipated that the British Government will be forced to continue it. Otherwise, King Ibn Saud would lose his grip on the nomad tribesmen in his domain with results which might be disastrous to the security of Palestine as well as to the Haifa pipe line which crosses wide stretches of Arabian desert en route to the Mediterranean.

Prevents Rebellion

Those who remember the difficulties caused to the United Nations when the Germans induced Rashid Ali to revolt in Iraq will realize the importance of the role Ibn Saud has been playing the past few years, for he refused to lend countenance to rebellion.

Though ostensibly neutral, he even refused to admit a German mission, and sent an Italian mission packing long before Italy asked for an armistice.

Experts further say but for him trouble between the French and the local inhabitants of Syria and Lebanon in past years would have been far more serious, for he openly advised the latter not to hamper the United Nations.

He also gave similar advice to the Arab inhabitants of Palestine.

The story is told that shortly after the collapse of France, a certain Englishman who visited Ibn Saud at Jeddah told him Britain was going to lose the war. When the Englishman left, Ibn Saud passed the information on to the British, saying, "You had better lock him up. He must be mad."

Witness Says REA Ignored Plea for Campaign Material

WASHINGTON, April 19 (AP)—Judson King, consultant to Harry Slattery, Rural Electrification Administrator, told a Senate Agriculture Subcommittee today he had sought the aid of REA employees to collect material which "will be useful in the 1944 presidential campaign" but that none had been received.

Mr. King said he wrote a letter to Mr. Slattery March 25, 1943, asking the Administrator to "please let me know if your boys can help out in collecting this material," and asserted he was referring to a compilation of anti-public power legislation in all States.

"It will be useful for us," the letter went on, "and also in the 1944 presidential campaign.

"The evidence points to the fact that the Republican Party is going to promote the Power Trust policy of states rights to hamstring federal power development including the REA."

Asked by Senator George D. Aiken (R) of Vermont whether any reply had been received, the witness replied: "No, and no material, either."

Mr. King testified, in response to questioning by Carroll L. Beedy, counsel for the subcommittee investigating the REA, that the purpose of the proposed compiling of the material was not to promote any Democrat or fight any Republican, but was to keep public power interests "informed as to what was going on at all times and be prepared to meet attacks ofthe 'Power Trust.'"

In his letter to Mr. Slattery, Mr. King stated that "I forsee the time is not far distant when it will be absolutely necessary for us to present the whole picture of the 'Power Trust's' activities in the hamstring public power in Congress."

Mr. King also testified that he had been asked and did prepare a memorandum of Senator Styles Bridges' (R) of New Hampshire, record "as Senator on the power question" for use during the latter's campaign for re-election in 1942.

He was asked to do this, he said, by William J. Neal, now Deputy REA Administrator and then Democratic candidate for Governor in New Hampshire, and by a representative of Governor Murphy, the latter, Senator Bridges' 1942 Democratic opponent for the Senate.

Mr. King said he also prepared similar information about Wendell L. Willkie because Mr. Willkie had announced he would go into New Hampshire during the campaign to support Senator Bridges.

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Quick Planning Of Trousseau Important

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher

Fashion Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

War has tossed many startling ideas into a bride's path, and the furlough bride not only learns to take them in her stride, but often as not "on the double." Wartime brides must be ready at the drop of a telegram to make their wedding preparations.

Every bride will have her own way of accomplishing this, but a bulwark of wisdom to the inexperienced are the trousseau departments and advisers which most outstanding shops throughout the country maintain. One distracted little bride-to-be landed all of a heap one evening at Altman's. It was just about closing time, and she had been looking vainly for a wedding dress since 9 o'clock in the morning. She was to be married at noon next day. Perhaps it was because she was quite alone with her perplexities and away from home; perhaps it was the "understanding hearts" of those in charge of the trousseau salon, but that night everybody worked overtime. A dress was found and fitted. A veil was selected and carefully arranged to make the most of her soft, pretty hair. They even assembled some necessary lingerie. And at 7:30 the little bride walked out cheered, refreshed, and happy.

Helpful Advice Given

These bridal departments make wedding arrangements very simple of accomplishment. They will bring together selections of all types of clothes and give advice.

Hand-painted bathing suits and backless sun dresses are being shown wherever the sun is, and negligees adapted from the same backless fashion for lounging on a sunny terrace. Sophisticated cottons, with summer just ahead, belong in every American bride's trousseau. It might be a summer suit-dress with a cotton jacket tailored as carefully as your man-tailored woolen suit, and worn with a rayon crepe skirt; or young Victorian cotton of violet, gray, yellow or pink with matching parasols and little bags edged with embroidery frills; or rose pink cotton corduroy slacks worn with pale blue chambray shirts. For dark sophistication, tapered black taffeta dressmaker slacks worn with a long-sleeved shirt. For town wear perhaps a bride might choose a black taffeta skirt to go with a sand-white, high-necked, long-sleeved blouse fastened in front with small black jet buttons—a large black hat softened at the edge with ruchings.

Wedding Gown and Veil

But the big business of every wedding is the wedding gown and veil. This, too, involves the proper coiffure. Perhaps the bride will want a headdress arranged traditionally as her mother's was. She may select a bandeau of white velvet, or one like that worn by Mary Queen of Scots, heart-shaped, of stiffened white lace. Little half-hats in satin suit many of the "flat-top" coiffures; Juliet caps of pearls or fine lace are more becoming to other hair arrangements. One never overlooks the possibilities of a well-placed rose and a crown of genuine orange blossoms rests lightly on any bride's head, looking equally well with full length or finger-tip veil, the latter being the most popular at the moment. But each type of bridal headdress should be tried on and decided on thoughtfully.

It is always a good plan to arrange to have your hair permanented at least a week before the wedding, so it will not be too curly or set, and then arrange with the hair stylist to come in and dress it just before you are ready to put on your veil.

A bride should know well the value of careful grooming for weeks before the great event; how the waves of a new permanent deepen and take on a more brilliant sheen with persistent brushing; how essential it is to have nails carefully manicured, and a face powder blended specially to bring out the best in her complexion. She might also have her beauty stylist recommend a make-up which will blend with the color of her bridal costume. It lies, too, in the power of the hair stylist, as Mr. Paul of Charles of the Ritz will tell you, to arrange the hair so that the bride will neither dwarf the groom or send him sky-rocketing by making her appear too short. There are secrets in every trade, and the correct coiffure has saved the day at many a wedding for a tall bride and a short bridegroom, he says.

No matter how generous or scanty the trousseau, the knowledge of having the right clothes to wear for the right occasions is important and brides' advisers offer expert advice on this subject when it is needed. It is often a good idea to have an experienced veil draper come in at the last moment to arrange the veil and see that it coincides with the coiffure.

Starry-eyed brides with a storybook air drift through the dreams of fighting men, but for the bride herself the ideal wedding still includes, "Something old and something new, something borrowed, and something blue."





For the furlough bride (left) pink crepe with a dirndl chiffon skirt, matching rose sprays in her hair, and long, 16-button gloves. For the formal bride (center) rayon faille with marquisette yoke held with a lace fichu, a veil of illusion net caught with white lilacs; a fresh lilac bouquet. Both gowns and veil from B. Altman's Trousseau Shop. (Right) The bride's coiffure is styled by Mr. Paul of Charles of the Ritz, to accommodate a white lilac halo.

Avoid Set Patterns and Watch Those Colors

Take Thought for Your Home—No. 3.

By Neil Martin

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A safe rule, as we apply the principle of simplicity to the furnishing and decoration of our homes, is not to combine in any room too many patterns. If harmony and tranquillity are sought it is better to carry a single background color throughout all of the downstairs rooms which open into each other. But too much stress can be laid upon a cut-and-dried use of pattern. Individuality is lent to a room when there are various sympathetic patterns which do not too much confuse the eye.

Flowered chintzes and tapestry patterns and Oriental rugs have made some of the most livable rooms ever created. Damask patterns combined with floral carpets and lace curtains with draped lambrequins afforded not too restless rooms for many of our grandparents. Such combinations are far from the decorator's routine and they can indeed be grim. But if the colors are essentially harmonious, if the fabrics and the carpets are old acquaintances, and if the walls are plain or papered with soft satin stripes, they can compose a room which will linger long in the affection of those who live in it.

Wallpapers are useful for many purposes. They can be used to close a vista or to open one. Scenic papers with deep perspective drawing can make a room seem larger than even plain walls. Wallpapers can make a closet as pretty as a French bandbox. They can be used in a hallway, combining all the colors of the principal rooms opening from it. The wartime papers are varied and beautiful. Many of them wash almost as successfully as painted walls.

Uniform Color Restful

For myself, I prefer a house with plain walls, no matter what color, so long as it is vibrant and alive. I do not like to look from one room to another and see different colored walls. I like to keep those rooms in the same colors from which one may see into adjoining rooms. It creates spaciousness and restfulness.

In California houses there is usually a breakfast room. In these servantless days, it becomes pretty generally a dining room. If it is not a mere alcove off the dining room—which unfortunately it often is and must therefore be treated in relation to the dining room—it ought to be the brightest, gayest room in the house, a room in which the outdoors has been pulled indoors. The colors of the garden on which it looks give the scheme. If the room has a view of hills or trees or ocean in the distance, frame the view with a plain material stretched tight over a plywood valance and side pieces, either perfectly symmetrical or slightly shaped. And make a little garden for the room with a well-tended window box, either inside or outside.

In the New York apartment a feeling of light and sunshine is often acquired by a skillful use of yellow—yellow which stays yellow under electric light and doesn't turn innocuous cream—for wall color. Mirrors, preferably paneled, widen narrow rooms. Glass curtains of shimmery gauze give an impression of filtering light.

New York is the one place in the world where a little affectation is excusable. In a city of such limited ground space, people are crowded into vertical dwellings. Normal ways of living are just not quite possible. Any smack of artifice or affectation in a country house or in the family house of most cities is lamentable. Almost better a house which just "growed," Topsy-like, than one which is merely smart. No family with a sense of life's continuity or its dignity wants to live permanently in a smart house, worse still in an "amusing" one. But most New Yorkers have no intention of staying put.

If a room is hopelessly dark and needs artificial lighting most of the time, the walls are effective if they are brown or Empire green or ultramarine blue or Victorian red, that is, pinky red. What difference does it make so long as it pleases you temporarily and serves as a suitable background for the pieces of furniture and accessories which you have gathered together? Skillful lighting can make them stand out or recede. Satin draperies, in plain ivory, make arresting curtains in such rooms.

New York smartness, though, does not travel. It is grotesque even in New Jersey across the way, and bizarre on the Philadelphia Main Line, or in Boston. It is impossible in Chicago and Pittsburgh where climatic conditions and smoke make special utilitarian planning necessary, to minimize as far as possible their ravages. In these cities all colors should be selected not only for their cheerfulness and gaiety, but with an eye to the practical.

Tips From the French

One happy color for walls in the industrial cities is the gray known as French. The French, too, live several months of the year with comparatively little sunshine, and considerable fog.

With walls of this live color, clear yellow taffeta or silk rep or watered silk give just the right French touch. Dirt resisting, such hard surfaced fabrics are the best selections for curtains and for upholstery. Needlepoint and crewel work are also handsome on the furniture if the design colors are bright and the background dark, brown, blue, black, or gun metal. If the house is high enough to take them, silk damask in what the French call ton-sur-ton, the figure in a deeper tone of the same color as the background, may be used.

Other background colors which resist dirt are the neutral colors already discussed, but dirtied down a little with ground colors—a touch of umber or sienna.

One color to avoid is the dull putty color which made houses so spiritless all over this country in the early years of the century. America owes a great debt to the often ridiculed interior decorators for persuading them in the use of color. Even hard-headed landlords are beginning to see the light.

'Tote-a-Lunch' Room Is Popular

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Business men and women of Jacksonville, Florida, who have found the restaurants and cafeterias too crowded for comfort at the noon hour, may now pack their lunches at home and carry them to the "Tote-a-lunch" room. Here they may buy a beverage, sit in comfortable chairs at tables and eat in a pleasant atmosphere. At one end of the long room are divan, chairs, a desk, and a piano. A telephone is accessible.

Shoppers find it a time saver when there is just a noon hour to spend, for they can eat in half the time that they formerly spent waiting to be served at a restaurant. This in nowise affects the trade of restaurants and cafeterias, but helps them solve the problem of crowds.

The "Tote-a-lunch" room is sponsored jointly by the Pilot Club and the Nutrition Division of the Defense Council, and it met with immediate success. Qualified nutritionists passed out suggestions for sandwiches. Your toted lunch is your passport. Table space cannot be occupied by those who would merely sit and chat.

There is no waiting in a long line for 30 or 40 minutes. You are immediately served your beverage, and can take it to any one of the small tables that is unoccupied. As there are no waitresses, each guest wipes up what crumbs are at his place, picks up his cup and saucer, and takes them back to the counter.

E. C. W.

Timely Tips on Trends

By Ann Cox

If you cannot wear the down-on-the-side hats, try the up-on-the-side with the trimming placed high on the side of the crown. The trim look can be achieved without sacrificing becomingness. Try it slightly forward, or tilt it to one side. If all else fails, redrape the veil, building it up just where you need the height. For a very special occasion (or for a windy spring day) tie on the sheerest of veils in a contrasting pastel shade and pin it close to the head in back.

A change of hair-do is often the shortest cut to an at-home feeling in the new season's bonnets. The new silhouette is the one to strive for, and a new hair-do is the first step in the right direction. But since the off-the-face, the forward tilt, the down on the side, and the flat on top, as well as the peaked crown styles, are equally good fashion, it is simply a case of choosing the type most becoming to you. Your individual preference determines whether your new spring hat shall be a large or small sailor, a cloche, a bonnet, a beret, a half hat, a large brim, or one of the new headbands to lend the finishing note to your costume.

Trimmings include feathers, flowers, braids, and fringes. The way they are used is the distinctive feature. Soft, clear colors blend or match your suit, coat, blouse, dress, or the other accessories.

Introduce a Chinese note with one of the wide-brimmed coolie hats. It will be a treasure all summer if you find it in felt or straw to match the background or accent color of a print dress.

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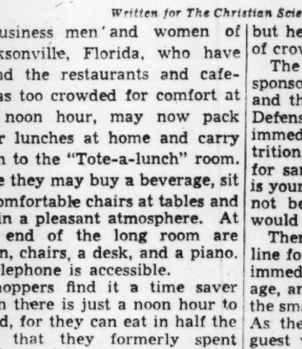
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D. A. R. Urges U. S. Suspend Immigration for Five Years

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 18—Suspension of all immigration to the United States for at least five years after the war, with a few minor exceptions, was urged by the national society, Daughters of the American Revolution, at their 53d Continental Congress here today.

Recalling that millions of service men and women will need immediate employment after the war and that industry, taxed by readjustment problems, may have few jobs to offer, the delegates meeting at the Commodore Hotel unanimously resolved that:

"The D. A. R. urges the Congress of the United States to suspend all immigration into the United States for a period of at least five years after the close of the war with the excepton of technical experts who are essential and noncompetitive with the citizens of the United States, and persons who are admissible on preference quotas to complete family groups."

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, while extending the hospitality of the city to the Congress, meeting for the first time here, noted that "it was necessary to break with Great Britain in 1776—and today it is necessary to work with her in this war emergency."

Stressing that radiocasting does not observe political frontiers, Frank E. Mullen, General Manager of the National Broadcasting Company, warned that an unrestricted interchange of freely expressed opinions is necessary for a democratic world.

More than 3,000 delegates were on hand when the Congress got officially under way last night at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel with messages from President Roosevelt and Gov. Thomas E. Dewey congratulating the D. A. R. on its many contributions to the war effort.

The President's letter, addressed to Mrs. William H. Pouch, of New York City, retiring President-General, read in part:

"At this critical stage of the war we rely heavily on the strength and courage of America's women. In war plants, on farms, in civilian jobs and in the services they still are urgently wanted to replace men in uniform.

"The Daughters of the American Revolution and other women's organizations have in no small way been responsible for the splendid hard work the women of this country are doing today in every kind of job. I urge you to intensify your efforts, for the need is great."

In his message welcoming the delegates to their first Congress in New York, Governor Dewey praised the war activities of the D. A. R., notably their purchase of blood plasma equipment for the American Red Cross and their subscription to over $70,000,000 in war bonds.

A warning that the day of such subversive organizations as the now defunct "Christian Front" is not over was sounded by J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the principal speaker at the dinner meeting.

Canada Outlines Program For Returning Servicemen

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

By Morris McDougall

OTTAWA, April 19 — About 2,000,000 Canadians now in the armed forces and employed in war industry will have to be absorbed in the country's economy when the war comes to an end, Prime Minister MacKenzie King stated in the House of Commons in introducing a measure to set up a new governmental Department of Reconstruction.

This is one of a triumvirate of ministries promised in the Government's sessional program to give practical expression to the Government's policy of postwar planning. The measure to set up the Department of Veterans Affairs is also now before the House.

Reconstruction will cover a wide field, its aim being maintenance of the country's productive activity and of employment, which "must contribute to a rising standard of living" at high levels.

Plan Like Britain's

The administrative plan would be similar to that adopted in Britain where Lord Woolton holds the portfolio of reconstruction. Most of the measures of reconstruction are directly related to the work of existing departments of the Government, and the practical and sensible way of carrying out reconstruction plans would be to have them administered by the departments with which they are materially associated.

The Minister of Reconstruction would sit in with the ministers of these departments and lay plans with them, bringing the whole program into a dovetailed whole, removing gaps and eliminating the possibility of waste and duplication.

A point of difference from the British plan, the Prime Minister explained, was that while in Britain the Reconstruction Minister has a corps of expert advisers, he does not have a complete department. Conditions in Canada required a separate department. In this country, there is not only the work of the federal departments to be co-ordinated but also the question of harmonizing the reconstruction plans of Dominion, provinces, and municipalities.

The new minister of reconstruction will be named from among the present members of the Cabinet. There was no intimation of the particular Cabinet minister Mr. King and his colleagues might have in mind for the job.

Intention of Government

The intention of the Government, the Prime Minister explained, is to have the measure setting up the new department continue in force for four years after the termination of the war of the United Nations with Germany and Japan.

Agreeing fully with the urgent appeal of a progressive conservative spokesman, R. B. Hanson said that no measures should be taken that would in the slightest degree deflect Parliament or the people from the all important object of winning the war. The Prime Minister said it was also vey important that those who are fighting this country's battles should have assurance that provision is being made for their return. "Nothing," he said, "would discourage fighting forces more than the thought that Parliament did not have them and their future continually in mind."

The C. C. F., leader M. J. Coldwell also agreed that all must concentrate on winning the war but added that preparation for prosecution of the war and laying the foundation of reconstruction period "should be considered indivisible."

Labor Head Blames Fascists For Avila Camacho Shooting

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 18—The attempt to assassinate President Avila Camacho of Mexico last week was the outgrowth of a plot by a Fascist army group to overturn the Camacho Government and establish a Fascist dictatorship like that in Argentina, according to Vicente Lombardo Toledano, Mexican labor leader and head of the Latin-American Confederation of Labor.

Señor Lombardo Toledano in an interview here yesterday declared fascist conspiracies existed in many Latin-American countries aimed at sabotaging co-operation with the United Nations in the war against the Axis Powers, adding that the Argentine Fascist Regime may be extended to other Latin-American countries unless strong preventive efforts are made by the democratic elements of the Western Hemisphere. He held, however, that Mexico was fully able to put down any Fascist attempt to seize power in Mexico City.

Señor Lombardo Toledano, in describing the Fascist elements in the Mexican Army, said their program was in opposition to compulsory military service, to the democratic regime in all its aspects and for revision of the Constitution of 1917.

He said the directors of this conspiratorial center were some Mexican (Roman) Catholic priests and reactionary elements, among whom a prominent place was taken by Lieutenant de la Lama, who attempted to shoot President Camacho.

Señor Lombardo Toledano showed photographs in which Lieutenant De La Lama was pictured in a group. In the group was an American Roman Catholic Army Chaplain in uniform, and Señor Lombardo Toledano suggested that the United States Government investigate his connection with the group.

"I do not blame the Roman Catholic Clergy of Mexico as a whole nor the Roman Catholic Church," he added.

According to Señor Lombardo Toledano, the Francisco Franco Regime in Spain is the "bridge between Axis Powers and Latin America."

Señor Lomberio Toledano came to the United States recently from a trip through Latin America in his capacity as President of the Latin-American Confederation of Labor. An effective resistance to the growing Fascist movement there would, he declared, be a "United front of all labor organizations in this hemisphere and the close co-operation of all democratic peoples for the improvement of the working and living conditions in all countries of Latin America."

Princeton Historian On Leave to Oxford

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., April 19 (AP)—Prof. Thomas Jefferson Wertenbaker of Princeton University will fill the Harold Vyvyan Harmsworth professorship of American history in Oxford University, England, during the next academic year, it was announced here today. Dr. Harold W. Dodds, President of the University, said a year's leave of absence had been granted Professor Wertenbaker to enable him to accept the Oxford appointment.

Professor Wertenbaker, who is an authority on the Colonial era of America, is a native of Virginia. He was graduated by the University of Virginia in 1902, and joined the faculty of Princeton in 1910.

Red Sox Even Series With New York Yankees in Morning Game at Fenway Park

George Woods Realizes His Boyhood Ambition

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Handing the world champion New York Yankees a convincing 6-1 setback in the morning game at Fenway Park today, evening the inaugural American League series for the Red Sox, George "Pinky" Woods realized a lifelong ambition.

"I guess it's the ambition of every young pitcher in baseball to either pitch for the Yankees or beat them," the former Holy Cross star had said as he sat in the dugout just prior to warm-up time. "They beat me once last year, and I never did get around to settling the score. Maybe I can do it today."

First Winner

Thus, in the process of making his boyhood dream come true, big George nonchalantly stepped into the enviable pace-setting spot on Joe Cronin's mound staff. In being the first Red Sox hurler to register a 1944 victory, the Purple ace of other years easily looked like Joe's most effective weapon in the battle to silence opposing hitters. Although the world champions, almost unrecognizable these days, reached him for nine hits, he had his stuff when trouble loomed.

Cronin was to know a little more about his pitching staff following this afternoon's series final with the Yankees, when Emmett O'Neil was slated to take the mound. If Emmett proves to all concerned that he can put something on the ball, and if Tex Hughson shows up within hailing distance of pitching shape, the Skipper will be first division on the hill. Yank Terry was not too bad in his game yesterday. Not even Walter Johnson could win without runs.

Try Johnson

Cronin said this morning that he might give young southpaw Vic Johnson a starting shot in the series opener at Philadelphia on Friday. Lefty Oscar Judd obviously needs more time to get ready, and Johnson faces a grand chance to make a place for himself. However, if Hughson should arrive with a ball in his hand, as they say in the dugout, Joe may change his mind and shoot Tex at the improved Athletics on fish day.

Thus, the batting slump which has dogged the Sox all spring, due chiefly to their inability to practice out of doors, was chased clear out of Fenway Park and across the Charles River in one quick inning this morning. The Yankees played sloppy ball in the field and on the bases, and their pitchers gave out eight bases on balls, but the important blows in the winning five-run, sixth-inning rally which brought the triumph, were legitimate.

Cronin must like the breakaway being made by Leon Culberson. The center fielder with the winged feet took a fine .375 batting average into this afternoon's contest at Fenway. His two-bagger off the barrier in left-center, on the heels of Jim Tabor's smash to a spot a little further toward center, was the blow which really threw the attack into high in the aforementioned sixth inning this a. m.

The Yankees got the bright idea of stopping the Sox offense by walking big Bob Johnson, the Indian who pulls for the fences. But with Bobby Doerr, Jim Tabor and Culberson hitting behind Bob, the opposition will have to change its tactics.

Tomorrow is an open date in the Hub, but the Braves, fresh from their inaugural series at the Polo Grounds, stage their National League opening here on Friday. The Phillies, as improved by Herb Pennock and managed by Fred Fitzsimmons, furnish the opposition. Let's hope the Braves get as good a break in the weather as did the Sox.

American at Boston
(First Game)

New York	AB	R	H	O	A
Stirnweiss, 2b	4	0	0	5	3
Metheny, rf	4	0	0	0	0
Etten, 1b	4	0	2	8	1
Lindell, cf	4	0	1	2	0
Savage, 3b	4	1	3	1	3
Levy, lf	3	0	1	1	0
Grimes, ss	4	0	0	3	4
Garbark, c	4	0	1	3	1
J. Johnson, p	2	0	1	1	0
Turner, p	0	0	0	0	1
Drescher*	1	0	0	0	0
Page, p	0	0	0	0	1
Rosenthal†	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	1	9	24	14

*Batted for Turner in 7th.
†Batted for Page in 9th.

Boston	AB	R	H	O	A
Newsome, ss	5	1	1	4	6
Metkovich, 1b	3	0	0	10	1
Garrison, rf	4	0	1	5	0
R. Johnson, lf	0	1	0	0	0
Doerr, 2b	4	0	1	3	4
Tabor, 3b	4	1	1	1	3
Culberson, cf	4	1	1	0	0
Conroy, c	2	2	1	3	1
Woods, p	3	0	0	1	1
Totals	29	6	6	27	16

New York . 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
Boston . . . 0 0 1 0 0 5 0 0 x—6

Errors—Etten, J. Johnson, Grimes, Tabor 3. Runs Batted In—Levy, Tabor, Culberson, Newsome 2, Garrison. Two-Base Hits—Levy, Savage, Tabor, Culberson. Sacrifice—Woods. Double Plays—Doerr, Newsome and Metkovich 2. Left on Bases—New York 8, Boston 8. Bases on Balls—Off J. Johnson 7, Turner 1, Woods 1. Strikeouts—By J. Johnson 1, Page 2, Woods 2. Hits—Off J. Johnson 6 in 5⅔ innings; Turner 0 in ⅓, Page 0 in 2. Losing Pitcher—J. Johnson. Umpires—Rue, Boyer and Summers. Time—1:58. Attendance (estimated)—3,500.

Hitting the Headlines Again in Unicorn Classic



By a Staff Photographer; Wide World

Four of the Best in the Road-Racing Fraternity

Of this select four, only Don Heinicke of Baltimore, Md., second from left, has failed to win the annual B. A. A. Marathon, but he has been second once and third twice in recent years. Of the others, left to right, Johnny Kelley, who used to live in Arlington but who now comes from West Acton, Mass., won once, while both Tarzan Brown of Westerly, R. I., and Gerry Cote of Montreal have won the event twice. Kelley has been the most consistent of the quartet, however, for in the last 10 races he has won once, finished second six times, third once, fifth once, and as low as 13th only once.

Denver Old Timers Sponsor Baseball Program for Boys

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—The Denver Old Timers Association, an organization formed in 1938 by a dozen former baseball players to talk over the "good old days," is attracting nation-wide attention by its constructive baseball program for boys from 11 to 17.

According to Sports Editor Jack Carberry of the Denver Post, the first program sponsored by the association was for 17-to-19-year-old boys who had graduated from the American Legion competition but who were not good enough for semipro baseball. While this was an immediate success, the national emergency took the majority of the 17-to-19-year-old boys and it was then, on the suggestion of Judge William A. Black (one of the charter members) that the present program was launched.

No Interference

The program in no way interferes with the school activities of the boys and it is not until three weeks before the end of the school year that application blanks are distributed to the schools. In addition to stating his name, age, address, and the position he wishes to play, the boy is required to make the following pledge—"I pledge myself to lead a clean life, to obey my parents or guardians, and to be home every night at 10 o'clock."

Applications are sorted into districts and in due time each boy receives a card to report at the Old Timers field nearest his home. In the meantime, sponsors have been sought by the association, each being required to contribute $50. Sponsorship does not give the sponsor any say in the selection of the team to bear his name, and he will not be allowed to promise awards to any of the players. If his team wins the championship, the players will be awarded individual trophies by the association and he (the sponsor) will be amply rewarded by the satisfaction of having made an important contribution to a most worthwhile civic cause. In 1943 there were 51 sponsored teams, this coming season there will be 120—a wonderful endorsement of the merits of the program.

On the first Monday after the closing of the schools the boys report to their coach who divides them into groups—pitchers, catchers, outfielders, and infielders. The 11 and 12-year-olds will work out in the mornings and the 13-to-17-year olds in the afternoons. In addition to games there will be lectures and individual instruction by experienced coaches. At the end of two weeks' training the teams proper will be formed, the name of a sponsor drawn from a hat, and affixed to a team until the list is completed.

Teams will then be grouped into leagues, each league being given a name, such as National, American, Southern, Western, etc., each being composed of boys within the same group-age. Competition in these leagues will last four weeks with the coaches acting as umpires. While at the end of this four weeks it will be apparent who are the better players, no building up of a particular team will be permitted, no player will be allowed to change from one team to another, and he must play out the season with the team to which he was originally assigned.

Citywide Competitions

Next come the citywide competitions. The teams that have an average of .500 or better are ranked as seniors and those with .499 or less are designated as juniors. New schedules will be drawn and, with the splendid cooperation of the Denver Tramway Company, tokens will be purchased and given to each coach to defray the transportation of his team. For another four weeks teams from Denver north will play those from the south and those from the east will meet the west. At the conclusion of his schedule the championships of the various districts will be played.

Then will come the grand climax of the season—the "World Series"—under major league rules and regulations, at Merchants Park, the best baseball field in Denver. Three umpires will be in charge of the games. The umpire working behind home plate must wear a mask and protector even though the pitcher is an 11-year-old boy. The name of each batter will be announced over the public address system, the electric scoreboard will be in operation, no one but players will be allowed on the field, admission will be free, and Dale Deane of the Home Movie Service will take colored pictures of the teams in action.

Total Cost

Total cost of presenting this program (which starts June 12) will be around $10,000. Among the expenditures will be an amount for full playing equipment, $3,500 to put the Old Timers field in condition, 1,440 suits will be required, and there will be salaries for the coaches. Money from sponsors will bring in $6,000 ($5,000 from the 100 Denver teams and $1,000 for the 20 teams from Englewood). $2,500 was realized from the game in 1943 between Fort Riley, Kansas, and the Denver Victory League. Citizens of Denver have contributed sums from $1 to $100, and Col. Weldon W. Doe, commanding officer at Fort Logan, plans to donate whatever amount his post receives from the receipts of the recent Denver Victory Basketball competition. It is expected that the money for the salaries of the coaches will be forthcoming through the generosity of Mr. Ambrose, President of the Ambrose Company, who has donated to Jack Carberry salvagable items from which $2,000 has already been realized.

H. Archie Richardson

Pitching Predominates As Major Leagues Open

By the Associated Press

Northern spring training got a "yes" vote from the pitching profession as the hurlers looked over yesterday's opening day major league box scores and settled down to enjoy a happy state of affairs that finds them far ahead of the hitters.

While the sluggers played basketball in high school gyms or swung away at soft stuff in cages under artificial lights, the throwers unlimbered their salary whips with such regularity that no fewer than three were able to pitch shutouts in yesterday's inaugurals. Four runs was high for a winning team and of the 88 hits allowed 69 were singles.

Typical Opening

It was a typical wartime opening with pitching predominating just as it did a year ago, but the crowds were encouraging except at St. Louis where a slight drop was experienced. With seven of the eight scheduled games played, the turnstile total for paid attendance was 121,336, considerably higher than last year when four of the games were washed out, but below the peacetime normal of 200,000.

There wasn't a bad pitching job in the lot, but the work of Max Lanier for the Cardinals was the standout. The veteran left hander got the Red Birds off on the right foot with a two-hit whitewashing of Pittsburgh, while his mates had to scramble for a 2-0 win over rookie Preacher Roe. Lanier allowed a single to Roe in the third and ditto to Gustine in the next frame. Only 4,030 came out to see the National League champs in their home bow.

Bucky Walters, meanwhile, put in an early claim for hard luck honors when he gave three hits but was beaten by Hank Wyse of Chicago, 3-0. The Reds, inspired by the largest turnout in either league, 30,154, got five hits, but couldn't put them together for a score. Rookie Don Johnson, Bill Nicholson and Phil Cavarretta ruined the day for Walters with hits that counted, Nicholson driving in two of the runs.

Ott's Gamble

Mel Ott's gamble on Bill Voiselle, who lost 21 last year for Jersey City, turned out to be a happy choice as the youngster from South Carolina became the first rookie to ever win a Giant opener by besting Boston 2-1 before 13,470. Hugh Luby, a new comer from Oakland of the Pacific Coast League, won himself a job with a double that scored the two tallies.

Brooklyn's season started on the dreary side as Hal Gregg, a youngster on whom Manager Leo Durocher is counting heavily, failed to hold the Phillies in check while Dick Barrett was toying with the Dodgers, 4-1. The turnout of 10,128 in Shibe Park got a big bang out of watching Freddy Fitzsimmons' youngsters give the skipper his first triumph over the Brooks since he took the job last summer.

Joe McCarthy was home in Buffalo, but the Yankees won just the same, trimming Boston 3-0 on Hank Borowy's five-hitter. It was the eighth in a row for Hank, who has not been beaten in the American League since last Aug. 10 in St. Louis. Johnny Lindell slammed a homer in the second for an edge the champs never surrendered. The Boston turnout of 8,520 was a disappointing sixth for the seven openers.

Washington had a little bit of everything to spice the day for a 27,000 crowd. It started with Vice-President Wallace throwing out the first ball, warmed up as the Nats held a one-run lead in the early going, hit the high point in a pop bottle shower as the A's tied in the ninth and cooled off when Philadelphia took a 3-2 decision in the 12th.

The old gopher ball was almost the undoing of Jack Kramer as the St. Louis Browns edged Detroit 2-1 with 28,034 in the stands. The runnerup crowd to Cincinnati saw Kramer h lding with a 2-0 shutout with two out in the last of the ninth, but Pinky Higgins spoiled that with a circuit clout. George Caster came in before there was any more damage and saved the game for Kramer.

Grid League Has Problem Of 11 Clubs

PHILADELPHIA, April 19 (AP)—Having disposed rather easily of the problems involved in 43 suggestions for changing the rules of professional football, the National Football League today faced the problem of 11 clubs and what to do with them.

The Rules Committee, meeting in a preliminary session to today's opening of the three-day league meeting, sifted out a half dozen or so rules proposals and passed them along for league action. The question of how many clubs will operate next fall probably will be brought up as early as possible in the regular meetings.

There were only eight clubs operating last fall, when Philadelphia and Pittsburgh merged and Cleveland was inactive. This year they all have signified their intention of operating independently and Boston, which was granted a franchise last year to become active in 1944, also is ready to go. Many of the league leaders indicated, however, that they still considered eight the maximum number of clubs that could operate with the available manpower.

Still another problem was posed by the Boston Yankees, who have demanded first choice in the "draft" of college players in order that they might pick Angelo Bertelli, last year's Notre Dame star, now a Marine. The clubs choose players in the reverse order of the previous season's standing with newly admitted clubs ordinarily getting last choice. The Yankees, however, have asked to have this rule waived only in the first round of selections.

Out of yesterday's Rules Committee meeting came two proposals for major changes in the rules and a half dozen minor alterations and clarifications. Under these, coaches on the bench will be permitted to communicate with players on the field, provided that they don't range more than 10 yards on either side of the middle of the bench, and five-yard penalties are provided for out-of-bounds kick-offs, continuing on each kick until one is legally handled by the receiving team. The other changes were concerned mainly with saving time and eliminating the possibility of unequal penalties.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Cardinals Lone Standout Club

With such normally un-Yankee names as Savage, Grimes, Levy and Garbark in Joe McCarthy's opening-day lineup at Fenway Park, there may be foundation for the general belief that this is to be one of those infrequent off years for the New York club. And any time the Bronx Bombers have an off season, it is a break for the rest of the American League.

Thus, those brave critics in press row who are still trying to pick winners, contend that the American League end of the next World Series will be played in Washington, or perhaps Chicago. In any event, the boys who pound the typewriters like to think that the war has leveled competition more than ever this spring and that the pennant races will be scrambled and close.

Cards Strong

However, the scribes may soon find that latter prediction kicked around in the National League, where the Cardinals, at least on paper, look a whole lot better than the sort of outfit which will stay close enough to a .500 pace to participate in a gang fight. Billy Southworth, in fact, may make the rest of the circuit feel like throwing away their bats and going home by mid-August. The military has hit the Redbirds lightly. Of course, time could change the situation.

It seems generally agreed that the strength of the N. L. is in the West where, along with the Cards, the Pirates, Reds and Cubs hold forth. It still is not clear from this distance how a majority of key men out that way stand in the draft, but certainly there is more power and balance in that direction than there is along the eastern seaboard. Even the Dodgers may have trouble squeezing into the first division.

* * *

More than one big league magnate is peeved at those ball players who passed up spring training to stay on winter jobs and reported either a day before or a day after the season's inaugural. Of course, with the draft status of so many men in doubt, a lot of them preferred to stay at home until their immediate future was determined. Others felt it their duty to remain on war jobs. A few, too, ventured forth only after selective service announced that men over 26 would not be taken for a while.

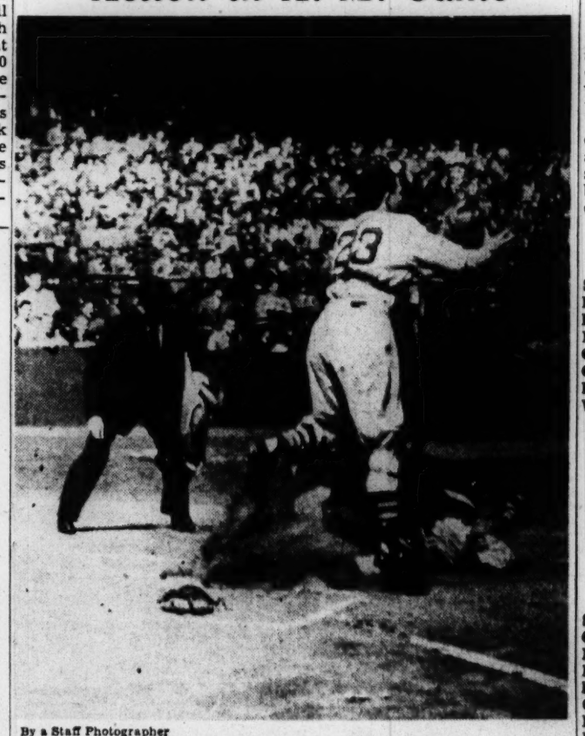
But if any of the boys have an idea that they can continue to draw pay on winter jobs right up until opening day after the war has ended, they had better forget it. Even by this time one or two of the club heads may have brought the matter to the attention of Commissioner K. M. Landis.

"Why should a few players go on drawing pay on winter jobs while their team mates hustle through spring training without pay?" is the way one magnate puts it. "To discourage it, all the Commissioner has to do is rule that no man reporting late, without good reason, can receive pay until he is in condition to play. Make them get into shape on their own time. And you can be sure they won't like it."

Rimstad Rejected

DETROIT, April 19 (AP)—Roy M. (Morey) Rimstad, center of the Buffalo American Hockey League team, has been rejected for service in the American Army because of his desire to serve in the Canadian forces, Detroit Draft Board 23 has reported. Rimstad is a Canadian subject.

Action in A. M. Game



By a Staff Photographer

Yankees Score First Run

Don Savage, New York Yankee rookie third baseman, is shown here sliding under Catcher Bill Conroy of the Red Sox to score the first run in this morning's game at Fenway Park. Joe Rue is the umpire at the plate.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower Chief, said he expected baseball to carry on in 1943 despite manpower demands.

Five Years Ago

Ellison (Tarzan) Brown, Alton, R. I., won the Boston Marathon in record time of two hours, twenty eight minutes, fifty-one and eight-tenths seconds.

Cote First Runner To Repeat Since Clarence De Mar

Continued from Page 1

paigner turned in a time of 2:14:45.

Lloyd Evans, Cote's countryman from Montreal, snatched fifth place in the time of 2:43:20.

As the runners passed Massachusetts Avenue Cote and Kelley were side by side with the finish close at hand. At the foot of Newton's hills about 17 miles from the start, the runners were behind the record.

Cote was clocked at 1:36:03 and 2-5 as compared with the record of 1:31:49, shared equally by Ellison (Tarzan) Brown and Leslie Pawson.

Running close behind the Canadian soldier, now on furlough, and Kelley, at Newton, was Charles A. Robbins of the U. S. Navy from Sampson, N. Y.

Cote took an early lead and maintanied it despite valiant efforts of the others to overtake him. At Wellesley, 12.5 miles from the start, Sergeant Norman Bright of Presque Isle, Maine, was in second place and Kelley in third.

Gerard Cote of Montreal, twice winner and defending champion, was leading the pack as it reached the 12.5 mile mark in the 48th annual 26-mile, 385 yard, Hopkinton to Boston Marathon today.

Sergeant Norman Bright of Presque Isle, Maine, a comparatively newcomer, was running in second place and Johnny Kelley of North Acton, Mass., a former winner, was plodding along in third position.

Sixty-nine runners out of 84 original entrants faced the starter at 12 noon, E. W. T., under fair skies and with a slight breeze blowing, ideal weather for most of the competitors.

American League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
St. Louis	1	0	1.000
Philadelphia	1	0	1.000
Boston	1	1	.500
New York	1	1	.500
Chicago	0	0	.000
Cleveland	0	0	.000
Detroit	0	1	.000
Washington	0	1	.000

Results April 18
New York 3, Boston 0.
Philadelphia 3, Washington 2. (12 inns.).
St. Louis 2, Detroit 1.
Cleveland-Chicago, postponed.
Result April 19 (A. M.)
Boston 6, New York 1.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	1	0	1.000
Chicago	1	0	1.000
New York	1	0	1.000
Philadelphia	1	0	1.000
Boston	0	1	.000
Cincinnati	0	1	.000
Pittsburgh	0	1	.000
Brooklyn	0	1	.000

Results April 18
New York 2, Boston 1.
Chicago 3, Cincinnati 0.
Philadelphia 4, Brooklyn 1.
St. Louis 2, Pittsburgh 0.

Former Marathon Winners

	H	M	S
1897—J. J. McDermott, New York	2	55	10
1898—R. J. McDonald, Cambridge	2	42	
1899—L. J. Brignoli, Cambridge	2	54	38
1900—J. J. Caffrey, Hamilton, Ontario	2	39	44⅖
1901—J. J. Caffrey, Hamilton, Ontario	2	29	23⅗
1902—Samuel A. Mellor, Yonkers, N. Y.	2	43	
1903—J. C. Lorden, Cambridge, Mass.	2	41	29⅘
1904—Michael Spring, New York	2	39	4⅗
1905—Fred Lorz, Mohawk A. C., Yonkers, N. Y.	2	38	25⅗
1906—Timothy Ford, Hampshire A. A.	2	45	45
1907—Thomas Longboat, West End Y. M. C. A., Toronto, Canada	2	24	24
1908—Thomas P. Morrissey, Yonkers, N. Y.	2	25	43⅕
1909—Henri Renaud, Nashua, N. H.	2	53	36⅘
1910—Fred L. Cameron, Amherst, N. S.	2	28	52⅘
1911—Clarence H. DeMar, N. D. A. A.	2	21	39⅗
1912—Michael J. Ryan, I. A. A. C.	2	21	18⅕
1913—Fritz Carlson, Minneapolis, Minn.	2	25	14⅘
1914—James Duffy, Hamilton, Ontario	2	25	1⅕
1915—Edouard Fabre, Richmond A. C., Montreal, Canada	2	31	41⅕
1916—Arthur V. Roth, Dorchester Club	2	27	16⅖
1917—William K. Kennedy, Morningside A. C., New York	2	28	37⅕
1918—Carl W. A. Linder, Harja A. C., Quincy, Mass.	2	29	13⅗
1920—Peter Trivoulides, New York	2	29	31
1921—Frank Zuna, Paulist A. C., New York	2	18	57⅗
1922—Clarence H. DeMar, Dorchester Club	*2	18	10
1923—Clarence H. DeMar, Melrose Post, No. 90, The American Legion	2	25	47⅗
1924—Clarence H. DeMar, Melrose Post, No. 90, The American Legion	2	29	40⅕
1925—Charles L. Mellor, Illinois A. C., Chicago	2	33	00⅗
1926—John C. Miles, Sydney Mines, N. S.	†2	25	40⅖
1927—Clarence H. DeMar, Melrose Post, No. 90, The American Legion	2	40	22⅕
1928—Clarence H. DeMar, Melrose Post, No. 90, The American Legion	2	37	7⅘
1929—John C. Miles, Olympic Club, Hamilton, Ontario	2	33	8⅘
1930—Clarence H. DeMar, Melrose Post, No. 90, The American Legion	2	34	48⅕
1931—James F. Henigan, Medford, Mass.	2	46	45⅘
1932—Paul De Bruyn, German-American A. C., New York	2	33	34⅘
1933—Leslie Pawson, Pawtucket, R. I.	2	31	1⅗
1934—Dave Komonen, Frood Mines A. A., Sudbury, Ontario	2	32	53⅘
1935—John A. Kelley, Arlington, Mass.	2	32	7⅖
1936—Ellison M. Brown, Alton, R. I.	2	33	40⅘
1937—Walter Young, Verdun, Canada	2	33	20
1938—Leslie Pawson, Pawtucket, R. I.	2	35	34⅘
1939—Ellison M. Brown, Westerly, R. I.	2	28	51⅘
1940—Gerard B. Cote, Marathon A. C., Verdun, P. Q.	2	28	28⅘
1941—Leslie Pawson, Pawtucket, R. I.	2	30	38
1942—Joe Smith, Medford, Mass.	‡2	26	51⅕
1943—Sergeant Gerard B. Cote, Montreal	2	28	25⅘

*Record for the 25-mile course. †Record for the 26-mile, 385-yard course run in 1924, 1925, and 1926. ‡Record for the present course of 26 miles, 385 yards.

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Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Today's Sales (est.)	900,000
Previous day's sales	1,193,350
1944 volume to date	71,163,924
1943 volume to date	102,811,825

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Tuesday	50.9	Prev. day	51.8
Month ago	53.1	Year ago	48.2
1944 high	53.2	1944 low	49.5

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	3	56⅝	56	56⅝	+ ⅛
Acme Steel 3	4	57	56½	56½	+ ⅛
Adams Exp ½g	5	10⅞	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	6	39¼	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅛
Alaska Juneau	16	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
Ala & Vicks 6	† 10	84¼	84¼	84¼	+1¼
Alb&Sus 3.80e	† 10	145	145	145	+2
Allegheny Corp	12	2⅛	2	2	
Allegheny pf	62	26⅞	26¼	26½	
Alleg pr pf	6	48	47⅞	47½	— ½
Alleg L Stl .35e	9	24½	24¼	24¼	— ¼
Alleg & West 6	† 50	79½	79½	79½	— ¼
Allen Indust ¼g	1	10	10	10	
Al Chem & Dye 6	3	142⅛	142¼	142¼	— ⅛
Allied Kid (1a)	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
Allied Mills 2g	27	31	30½	30⅛	
Allied Strs 1	17	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg ¼ae	19	34¼	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg pf 4	17	105⅞	105	105⅛	+ ⅛
Alpha P Cem ¼ae	2	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ½
Amal Leather	4	2⅛	2½	2⅛	— ⅛
Amerada Pet 1½e	14	86⅞	85¾	86⅞	+ ⅞
Am Airlines 1½g	1	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞	+ ⅛
Am Bk Note .40e	8	16¾	16½	16½	— ⅛
Am Bank N pf 3	† 30	65	65	65	
Am Bosch ¼e	3	11¾	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Am Brake Sh .35e	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	+ ¼
Am Cable & Rad	15	8½	8¼	8¼	
Am Can 3	*3	85	84	84	—1½
Am Can pf 7	† 50	173½	173½	173½	— ¾
AmCar&Fdy 1¼g	11	33⅛	33⅛	33½	+ ⅛
Am C&F pf 1½g	2	73	73	73	— ½
Am Chain & C 2	3	23½	23¼	23½	
Am Chicle 4a	† 10	114¾	114¾	114¾	+ ¼
Am Crystal Sug	10	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
Am Distill stpd	25	27⅛	25	26	—1½
Am European ½g	1	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
Am Export L 2	4	25	24½	24½	— ⅛
Am For Pow	50	4⅝	4½	4½	
Am&FP$7pf 1¾k	16	83	82	82	
Am&FP 2pf	87	21⅝	20¾	21½	+ ⅛
Am-Haw SS ¾ae	19	33⅛	33	33	— ½
Am Hide & Leath	23	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
Am Home Pr 2.40	7	67½	67	67	
Am Ice	13	6	5⅞	6	
Am Internat ½g	9	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Am Invest Ill .60	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
Am Locomotive ¼ae	44	16½	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
Am Locom pf 7	2	84½	84½	84½	— ¼
Am M&Fdy .80	8	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
Am M & Met ¼ae	2	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
Am Metal (¼ae)	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
Am Metal pf 6	† 10	119½	119½	119½	— ⅛
AmNewsCo 1.80	†190	34¼	34¼	34¼	+ ¼
Am Pow & Lt	4	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
Am P&L $6 pf	5	45¾	45	45	+ ⅜
Am P&L $5 pf	12	42⅛	41½	41½	+ ¼
Am Rad&StS .10e	39	9¼	9	9	
Am R Mill .20e	7	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
AmRollMpf 4½	†140	66⅞	66⅞	66½	+ ½
Am Safety Raz ½e	5	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
Am Seating ½g	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ½
Am Sh Bldg 1e	† 60	27½	27½	27½	— ¼
Am Smelt & R 2	12	36⅞	36½	36½	— ¼
Am Smelt&Ref7	† 40	153¼	152½	152½	— ¾
Am Snuff 1.20e	1	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅛
Am Stl Fdrs 2	10	24	23⅝	23¾	— ¼
Am Stove .60e	2	20⅛	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
Am Sug Ref 2e	11	34½	33¼	34	— ½
Am Sugar pf 7	1	118½	118½	118½	
Am Sum Tob ¼ae	2	27⅛	27¼	27⅛	+ ⅛
Am Tel & Tel 9	8	157¼	157⅛	157¼	+ ¼
Am Tobacco 3a	5	60¼	60⅛	60¼	—1¼
Am Tob B 3a	3	60¾	60½	60½	— ⅜
Am Tob pf 6	† 1	144	143¼	143¼	—1¾
Am Type Fdrs ½ae	4	10	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
Am Viscose 1e	24	40⅛	39½	39½	
Am Wat Wks	17	6¾	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
Am Woolen	5	7½	7	7½	
Am Wool pf 2k	3	84½	81	81	— ½
Am Zinc L & S	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Am Zn pr pf 2½k	1	45	45	45	—4¼
Anaconda Cop ½ae	25	25⅛	25½	25⅛	+ ⅛
Anac W&C ¼ae	†150	25¾	25½	25½	+ ⅛
Andes Copper ¼ae	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Arch-Dan-M (½ae)	2	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	+ ⅜
Armour & Co	18	5	4⅞	5	
Armour&Co prpf3k	1	81¼	81¼	81½	— ½
Armstrong Crk ¼ae	4	35½	35½	35⅛	+ ⅛
Arnold Const ½	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
Artloom Corp .10e	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Assd DGd 1pf 6	†130	98	97½	98	
Assd DGd 2 pf7	† 50	91	91	91	
Atch T & SF 3e	42	65	63⅞	64½	+ ½
Atch T&S F pf 5	4	94⅛	94¼	94¼	—1¼
Atl Coast Line 3g	40	37⅛	35⅞	36½	+ ¼
AtlG&W Indies 3g	3	26½	26½	26½	
AtlG&W In pf5g	2	59½	59½	59½	— ½
Atl Refining (½ae)	8	28¾	28½	28½	— ½
Atl Ref pf 4	† 20	111	111	111	
Atlas Corp (¼ae)	32	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
Atlas Powd ¾ae	†240	53½	52¼	52¼	—1¾
Aust Nichols	3	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Aust N prA1½k	† 30	66	66	66	—2
Aviation Co .20g	86	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
B					
Bald Lcco ct1½g	36	18¾	18⅛	18½	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio	72	7½	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	71	15⅛	14⅞	15	
Bangor & Ar	3	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Ban&A pf 3¾k	† 30	62½	62½	62½	
Barber Asph	3	23¾	22¼	22¼	— ¼
Barnsdall Oil .60	24	16⅛	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Barker Bros ½g	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
Bath Iron Wks 2e	18	17½	17¼	17¼	
Bayuk Cigars 1½	2	28	28	28	
Beatrice Cr 1.35e	1	33	33	33	—2
Beat Cr pf 4¼	† 20	106¼	106¼	106¼	— ¾
Belding-Hem .80	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Beech Airc 1g	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Bell Airc 1a	10	11⅛	10¾	10¾	— ½
Bendix Aviat ¾ae	8	35¼	34¾	34¾	— ¾
Benef Ind Ln .30e	3	17⅞	17⅞	17¾	
Best Foods ½e	13	17⅝	17¼	17½	— ½
Beth Steel (1½e)	22	57½	57	57½	
Blk & Decker 1.60	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
Blaw-Knox .15e	10	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
Bliss & L ¼e	1	17	17	17	— ½
Boeing Airplane 1e	10	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ½
Bohn Al&Brass ¾ae	6	47	47	47	—1⅛
Bon Ami A 4	† 10	89	89	89	+ ½
Bond Strs 2	3	34¾	34½	34¾	— ¼
Borden Co .40e	13	30½	30¼	30¼	— ¼
Borg-Warner 1.60	1	35	35	35	— ⅛
Braniff Airw .60	21	14¼	14	14¼	
Bridgeport Br 1	6	9¾	9⅛	9¾	
Briggs Mfg (2)	11	30	29⅞	29¾	— ⅛
Briggs & Strat 3	1	41	41	41	— ⅛
Bristol-Myers ½ae	2	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	
Bklyn Un Gas ¼ae	13	19½	19	19⅛	— ⅛
Brown Shoe 2	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	— ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie .15e	10	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg	31	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
Budd Mfg$5pf5	† 60	57⅛	56¼	56¼	— ½
Budd Wheel ¼g	9	7⅛	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
Bullard Co ½ae	7	18⅝	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
Bulova Watch 2	4	32⅛	32	32	— ⅛
Burl Mills (.40e)	3	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	— ⅛
Burr Add Ma .20e	23	12⅞	12⅛	12⅜	
Bush Term ¼ae	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Bush TBpf1½k	† 70	45½	45	45	—1
Butler Bros .30e	13	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
Butler Br pf 1½	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
Butte C & Z ¼g	3	3	3	3	
Byers A M Co	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
Byron Jackson ½e	1	20	20	20	
C					
Calif Pack 1½	4	26	25¾	25¾	— ¼
Calif P pf 2½	† 20	55	55	55	— ½
Callahan Z-Lead	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Calumet&Hec .20e	9	6⅛	6½	6⅛	
Campbell Wy ¼ae	4	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
Can Dry Ale ¼ae	9	24¼	24	24	— ⅛
Canad Pacific h¼ae	15	8¾	8⅛	8⅛	
Caro C&O 5	†120	102⅝	102½	102½	+ ¼
Carriers&Gen .05e	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Case (JI) Co	17	33½	33	33⅛	
Caterpil Tractor 2	10	45¾	45	45	— ½
Celanese Cp ½of*	17	32¾	32½	32½	— ⅛
Celanese 7 pf 7	† 50	120	119	119	
Celotex Corp ½	5	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Celotex Cp pf 1	†200	17¼	17¼	17¼	
Cent Aguirre 1½	6	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
Cent Foundry	10	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
Cent R R N J	6	10¾	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
CentVioletaSug 1g	6	21½	20¾	20¾	—1¼
Century Rib M	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Cerro de Pas 1½ae	18	32	31¾	31⅞	+ ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	11	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Cert-teed 6 pf	†360	58¼	57¾	57¾	
Cert-teed pf ct	2	58	58	58	+ ¼
Champ P&Fpf 6	†270	108	108	108	—1
Ches & Ohio 3	34	44½	44	44⅛	— ⅛
Chi&E Ill ½g	22	7½	7¼	7¼	
Chi&E Ill A 1e	17	15	14½	14⅞	+ ⅛
Chi Grt West	15	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
Chi Grt W pf ⅝k	9	22½	22	22	— ⅛
Chi Mail Or .15e	1	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
Chi No West wi	9	22⅛	22¼	22¼	
Chi No West pf wi	26	53½	52	52⅞	+ ⅜
Chi Pneu Tool 2	9	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
Chi Pneu T cv pf3	3	42	41¼	41¼	— ⅛
Chickasha Cot O 1	2	15	15	15	
Childs Co	8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Chrysler Corp ¾ae	25	81½	80½	80⅛	— ⅛
City I&F pf6½	† 20	105	104¾	105	
City Invest	1	6	58⅛	58	58
City Stores	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Clark Equip ¾ae	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	
Clev E I pf 4½	† 50	112¼	112¼	112¼	— ¼
Clev Gr Br ¼ae	3	38½	38½	38½	— ½
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	7	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
Cluett Peab ½ae	4	35⅛	35	35	
Colgate-Pim ½ae	18	27	26½	26¾	
Colgate-P pf4¼	† 90	106	106	106	
Collins & Aik ¼ae	1	26½	26½	26½	+ ¼
Collins&Aik pf5	† 10	111	111	111	— ½
Col & South	†270	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ¼
Col & South 1pf	†1090	16⅛	15½	15¾	— ⅜
Col & South 2pf	†180	15½	15⅛	15½	
Col Fuel & Iron 1	6	15	14¾	14¾	— ¼
Colum B'castA.40e	4	28½	27⅝	28½	+ ⅛
Colum B'castB.40e	1	28½	28½	28½	— ⅛
Colum G&E .10e	41	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Col G & E 6 pf 6	*3	81½	80¾	80¾	—1¾
Col G&E 5pf 5	† 10	75½	75½	75½	+ ¼
Colum Pict ¼ae	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
Colum P pf 2¾	3	44	43⅛	43⅛	+ ⅛
Colum Carbon 4	1	89	89	89	
Coml Credit 3	6	39½	39⅛	39¼	— ¼
Coml Inv Tr 2.40	35	43½	42¾	42¾	— ¼
Coml Solv .60g	36	14¼	14½	14⅛	+ ⅛
Com'wlth&South	46	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Com&So pf 1¼k	15	81	80¼	81	— ¼
Com Ed 1.40	8	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
Conde Nast ¼g	2	9¾	9⅛	9¾	+ ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn 1	2	23	22⅛	22⅝	+ ⅛
Consol Cigar ½ae	5	27½	26¾	27	— ½
Cons Copper .20g	4	3½	3½	3½	
Cons Edison 1.60	43	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ¼
Cons Edis pf 5	4	105⅝	105⅛	105⅝	+ ⅜
Cons Film Ind	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Cons Film pf ½k	2	18½	18¼	18¼	— ¼
ConsLaundries .35e	8	9⅛	9⅛	9¼	— ¼
Cons Nat Gas 1a	16	28¼	28	28¼	+ ¼
Cons RR Cuba pf	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Cons Vultee 1e	21	12⅝	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
Cons Vul pf 1¼	2	20	19¾	20	+ ¼
Consol'n Coal	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ¼
Consol Coal pf 2½	1	46½	46½	46½	—1½
ConsumP pf4½	† 30	104	104	104	
ContainerCorp ½e	9	22¾	22½	22½	— ¼
Cont Bak ¼e	19	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+ ⅛
Cont Can ¼e	7	34⅛	34	34	
Cont Ins 1.60a	5	45⅜	45	45	— ⅜
Cont Motors .15e	31	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Cont Oil Del .30e	3	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
Cooper Bess ¼e	6	13¼	13	13	— ⅜
Cooper Bess pf3	† 20	40¼	40¼	40¼	+ ¼
Corn Steel ¼e	4	25¾	24½	24½	—1
CopperweldStl .80	2	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Corn Exch 2.40	† 60	47⅛	47¼	47¼	— ¼
Corn Prod 2.60	5	54⅝	54⅛	54⅝	+ ⅛
Cornell-D E .20e	3	16⅞	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
Coty Inc .15e	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Coty Internat	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Crane Co ½ae	23	20⅝	20¼	20⅛	
Crane Co pf 5	† 30	108½	107½	107½	—1½
Cream of Wh 1½	1	23	22	22	— ¼
Crosley Corp ¼ae	3	17½	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
Crown Cork&S ½ae	7	29½	28¾	29	— ¾
Crown Zeller 1	8	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
Crucible Steel 3g	13	30	29½	29½	— ¼
Crucible Stl pf 5	3	78½	77¾	77¾	— ¼
Cuba R R pf	†230	23⅛	23	23	
Cuban-A Sug .40e	26	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	— ⅛
Cuban-AScvpf5½	2	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	+ ⅛
Cudahy Packing	6	24½	24¼	24¼	— ¼
Curtis Publishing	35	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	2	42	42	42	— ½
Curtis Pub pf5g	† 60	101	100	100	—2
Curtiss-Wright¼ae	37	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A ½e	6	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
Cutler-Ham .35e	3	22	22	22	
D					
Davega Strs ½g	1	7	7	7	
Davison Chem 1g	1	13½	13½	13½	
Deere & Co 2g	4	37	36¾	36¾	+ ¼
Deere&Co pf 1.40	6	32¾	32½	32½	+ ¼
Deisel-Wem-G ⅜ae	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
Del & Hudson	73	27½	26⅞	27¼	+ ⅜
Del Lack&West	46	8⅛	7⅝	7⅞	
Detroit Ed .60e	14	19⅜	19⅛	19¼	+ ⅛
Devoe&Ray A 1	†250	33¼	32¾	32¾	— ¾
Diam Match 1½	6	31	31	31	— ⅛
Diam T Motor ¼ae	3	14¼	14⅛	14¼	+ ¼
Dist Co-Sg h2.22	16	31⅛	30⅝	31	
Dist Corp-S pf 5	1	95¾	95¾	95¾	+ ¾
Doehler Die C ¼ae	4	38⅝	38⅛	38½	— ½
Dome Mines h1.60	11	22	21¾	21¾	— ⅜
Douglas Airc 5g	10	48½	47¾	48	— ½
Dow Chem 3	5	117	116¼	116¼	—1
Dow Chem pf 4	2	107⅜	107⅛	107⅛	— ⅜
Dresser Mfg 2g	7	29¼	28½	29	— ¾
Dunhill Int	19	8⅝	8¼	8½	
Duplan Corp .80g	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
duPont de N 1½ae	17	143	141½	141½	—1½
Dup Lt 1 pf 5	† 50	118½	118½	118½	
E					
Eagle Pi Ld .15e	7	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
Eastern Air L	2	31½	31½	31½	
Eastman Kodak 5	3	161¼	160½	160½	—2
Eaton Mfg 3	2	43¼	43⅛	43⅛	— ½
EdisBrosStrs .80a	1	17	17	17	— ½
El&Mus Ind .08e	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
El Auto-Lite ½e	1	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	— ½
Electric Boat ¼ae	9	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
El Power & Lt	22	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	4	81	80¼	81	
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	10	84¾	84	84½	— ½
El Storage Bat 2	4	39½	39⅛	39½	— ½
El Paso N G 2.40	1	30½	30½	30½	— ⅛
Endicott-John 3	2	60	60	60	
Endic John pf 4	† 20	106	106	106	+1
Eng Pub Service	71	11¾	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
Eng P S $5 pf5	†420	96¾	96	96	+ ½
EPS$5½pf5½	† 30	98¾	98½	98½	— ¼
Eng P S $6pf6	† 60	101	101	101	
Erie RR 1g	6	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
Erie RR ct 1g	72	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ¼
Erie RR pf A 5	10	56	54½	54½	—1¾
Eureka V Cl ⅛e	5	6¾	6⅝	6¾	— ⅛
Evans Prods ⅛ae	8	10⅛	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	15	28⅛	27⅞	28	— ⅛
F					
FairbanksMorse1a	4	36¼	36	36¼	— ⅛
Fajardo Sugar 2	3	21¾	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
Farns Tel & Rad	54	11	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
Fed Lt&Tract ¼ae	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
Fed L&T pf 6	†190	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ¼
Fed M & S ½ae	6	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
Fed MotTruck .40	7	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
Federal D Sts 1½	2	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
FedDStrspf4¼	† 30	97	96	96	—1
Ferro Enam ¼ae	7	18½	18⅛	18½	— ⅛
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	3	48¾	48½	48½	— ⅜
Firestone T&R ¾ae	10	42	41½	41⅝	— ⅜
Firest T&R pf4½	1	104¼	104¼	104¼	
FirstNatStrs 2½	2	37½	37⅜	37⅜	— ⅝
Flintkote .15e	16	21½	21⅛	21⅜	— ⅛
Flintkotepf4½	† 10	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	— ⅛
Florence Stove 2	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	— ⅛
Follansbee Stl	8	6½	6½	6½	— ½
Food Fair Strs 1	4	13	13	13	— ⅛
Food Mach .35e	1	56	56	56	— ⅛
Foster Wheeler	12	20⅞	20	20½	+ ⅜
Francisco Sugar	11	14	13¾	13¾	— ¼
Freeport Sulph 2	7	31¾	31⅝	31⅝	+ ¼
Fruehauf Tra .40e	2	32½	32¼	32¼	— ¾
Fruehauf pf 4½	† 30	103¼	103¼	103¼	+ ¼
G					
Gabriel Co	4	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
Gair Robert .30g	1	3½	3½	3½	
Gamewell Co½g	† 60	27⅞	27	27⅛	+1⅜
Gar Wood Ind .40	16	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Am Inv 1g	8	11¼	11	11	— ¾
Gen Am Inv pf 6	1	106¾	106¾	106¾	— ¾
Gen Am Trans ⅜ae	2	43½	43½	43½	— ⅜
Gen Baking .30e	5	8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Bronze .60g	3	9	9	9	
Gen Cable	2	4⅝	4½	4½	
Gen Cable A	2	12½	12½	12½	
Gen Cab pf 3½k	†220	92	91	91	— ⅛
Gen Cigar (1)	2	25¾	25¼	25¼	—1
Gen Cigar pf 7	† 20	149¼	149	149	
Gen Elec 1.40	49	35½	35¼	35¼	— ⅛
Gen Foods 1.60	11	41⅞	41	41⅛	— ⅛
Gen Fds pf 4½	† 10	114	114	114	
Gen G & El A	10	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Gen Mills5pf5	† 20	130¾	130¾	130¾	
Gen Motors ¾ae	90	56⅜	55¾	56	— ⅜
Gen Outd Adv ¼ae	4	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
Gen Outd Ad A 3k	1	42	42	42	—1½
Gen Prec Eq 1	3	19⅛	19	19	— ¼
Gen Print Ink .10e	9	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	— ⅜
Gen Pub Service	8	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
Gen Ry Signal ¼ae	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	
Gen Real & Util	8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Gen R&Utl pf 6g	3	78	77½	78	—2½
Gen Refract .30e	8	20⅜	20¼	20¼	+ ½
Gen Shoe ½ae	3	16½	16⅜	16½	
Gen S C pf 1½k	†410	73¾	77½	77½	—1
Gen Tel 1.60	4	24¼	24	24	— ¾
Gen Time Inst ¼ae	2	21½	21⅜	21½	+ ⅛
Gen Tire&Rub ½ae	6	19⅞	19¾	19¾	— ¼
Gen T&R pf 4½	† 40	101½	101½	101½	+ ½
Gillette Saf R .80	14	10	9¾	10	
Gimbel Bros .40e	23	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
Glidden Co .30e	6	18¾	18⅝	18¾	
Gobel Adolf	16	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
Goebel Brew .20	29	3⅝	3½	3¾	+ ¼
Goodrich(BF) ½e	20	43	42¾	42¾	— ¼
Goodyear T&R ½ae	17	41	40½	40½	— ⅞
Grah Hosiery ½g	7	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Goth Hosierypf7	† 80	107	107	107	— ½
Graham-Paige Mot	15	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Granby Con Min	9	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Grand Union ½g	6	16¼	16	16	— ¼
GraniteCS .52½g	6	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
Grant W T 1.40	2	35⅞	35¾	35⅞	— ⅛
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
Gt NorRy pf 2g	37	31⅛	30½	30⅝	— ½
Gt West Sug 2	11	26¾	26½	26⅝	— ¼
Green H L 2a	2	46¾	46¾	46¾	— ½
Greyhound Corp 1	15	19¾	19⅛	19½	
Greyhound pf .55	9	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
GrumAircEn 1½g	5	11	11	11	
Guantan Sugar	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Guantan Sug pf	†200	143½	140	140	
Gulf Mob & Ohio	72	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
Gulf Mob pf 5g	20	51½	51	51	— ⅛
Gulf Oil 1e	24	44⅞	44	44	— ⅞
H					
Hall (WF) Print 1	2	15⅞	15¾	15¾	
Hamil Wat pf 6	† 10	106½	106½	106½	— ½
Harb-Walker 1	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
HatCpAmpf6½	† 30	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	
Hayes Mfg	13	2½	2½	2½	
Hazel-Atlas Gl 5	† 50	103½	103¼	103¼	— ¼
Hercules Motor 1	1	22	21¾	22	+ ⅛
Hercules Pow ½ae	1	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	+ ⅛
Hercules P pf 6	† 20	132	132	132	
Hershey Choc 3	1	64¼	64¼	64¼	+ ⅛
Hinde&D Pap ¼ae	1	21	21	21	— ⅛
Holland Furn 2	3	38½	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
Hollander&Son¼ae	3	14	13¾	14	
Holly Sugar 1	1	14	14	14	— ¼
Homestake Min	25	40¼	39½	40	— ¼
Houd-Hers B ¼ae	4	14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
HouseholdF pf5	† 20	109¼	109¼	109¼	
HoustonL&P 3.60	*1	63	63	63	— ½
Houston Oil	52	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Howe Sound 3	4	31½	31½	31½	+ ⅛
Hud Bay M&S h2	2	24½	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
Hudson Mot .10e	19	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
Hupp Motor	11	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
I					
Idaho Pow 1.60	1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
Illinois Central	64	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
Ill Central LL 4	† 80	58	56¾	56¾	—1
Ill Central pf	5	33½	33	33	—1
Indpls P&L .60e	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
Indust Rayon 2	5	35¾	35½	35½	— ⅛
Inger-Rand 1½e	2	95½	95½	95½	— ⅛
Inger-Rand pf 6	† 20	162	162	162	
Inland Steel (1e)	13	74½	73¾	74½	
Interch Corp 1.60	1	30	30	30	
Inspirat C Cop ¼ae	4	10⅛	10	10	
Insuransh ct .20a	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
Intercon Rubber 1g	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
InterlakeIron .35g	7	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
Int Harvester 2a	11	69¼	68½	69	— ⅞
Int Harvester pf7	† 90	173	172	172	—1½
Int Hydro-Elec A	4	2	2	2	
Int Minerals&C 1g	2	15½	15½	15½	
Int Mining	10	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Int Nick Can 1.60	38	25¾	25½	25⅝	
Int Paper	53	13⅞	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
Int Pap pf 5	4	72½	72⅛	72⅛	— ⅛
ImRyCenApf2½gt	50	71½	71¼	71¼	— ¾
Int Salt 1e	3	43½	43½	43½	— ¾
Int Silver 3	1	63½	63½	63½	+ ½
Int Tel & Tel	115	13¼	13	13¼	—2½
Int Tel&Tel for ct	16	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
Inters Dept S ½ae	4	15⅛	15	15⅛	— ¼
J					
Johns-Manv ½ae	4	88½	87½	88½	+ ½
Jones & L Stl 1e	9	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	+ ½
Jones&LStl pfA 5	5	65⅛	64½	64½	— ¾
Jones&LStl pfB 5	2	73¼	73	73¼	— ⅛
Joy Mfg .80	1	11	11	11	— ⅛
K					
Kalam St&F .40e	3	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅜
Kan City South	60	9¾	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅛
Kan City Sou pf2e	1	24½	[illegible]	25½	— ½
KaufmannDpt .30e	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	
KaufmDept pf 5	† 30	105¾	105¾	105¾	
Kayser J ¼ae	2	17	17	17	— ⅛
Kelsey-H WhA1½	3	20	20	20	— ⅛
Kelsey-H W B ¾ae	4	15¼	14⅞	15⅛	
Kennecott Cop ½ae	55	30⅝	30¼	30½	
Kinney G R Co	2	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Keyst S&W .30e	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
Kinney$5pf1½k	† 20	60	60	60	— ⅛
Kresge (SS) (1)	2	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
Kress S H 1.60	9	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅜
Kroger Grocery 2	1	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	+ ¼
L					
Laclede Gas	† 80	11⅞	11½	11½	
Laclede Gas pf	† 10	67	67	67	
Lambert Co 1½	2	26⅞	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
LeeRub&Tire 1¼ae	2	39½	38½	38½	—1⅝
Lehigh C&N .90g	16	9¼	9	9⅛	— ¼
Lehigh Port C ½ae	6	21¾	21½	21½	— ⅛
Lehigh Val Coal	2	1½	1½	1½	— ½
Lehigh Val Coal pf	14	22¼	21⅞	22	+ ¼
Leh Val RR	25	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
Lehman Corp 1.20	8	30¾	30¼	30¼	— ½
Lehn & Fink 1.40	2	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
Lib-O-F Glass ½ae	8	46¼	45½	46¼	
LibbyMcN&L ½ae	34	7	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
Life Savers ½ae	3	41	40⅞	40⅞	— ⅛
Liggett&Myers 3a	4	72	71⅞	72	
Liggett&My B 3a	9	74	73½	75	— ¾
Lima Locom ½ae	4	37½	37	37	— ½
Link Belt 2	4	37⅛	37	37	— ½
Lion Oil Ref 1	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅜
Lockheed Airc ½ae	13	15⅝	15½	15½	
Loew's Inc 2a	7	59	58½	58⅝	— ⅛
Lone Star Cem ¾ae	3	43	42⅜	43	+ ⅛
Loose-Wil Bis 1	1	30½	30½	30½	— ⅛
Long-B Lab .10k	5	9¾	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
Lorillard (P) ¼ae	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
Louis Nash 2e	4	82	82	82	—4½
M					
Mack Trucks 3g	5	37	36¾	36¾	— ¼
Macy R H 2	6	30	30	30	— ¼
Mad Sq Gar 1	2	16	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
Magma Copper ¼ae	9	16¼	15¾	16	+ ¼
Manati Sugar	6	7	7	7	— ⅛
Marine Mid .08e	30	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	
MarketStRy prpf	†170	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ¼
Marshall Field .80	8	14	13⅞	13⅞	
Martin GL 3g	14	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅝
Martin-Parry	3	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
Masonite Corp 1	24	44¾	43¼	44	+ ½
Master Elec .35e	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ¼
Mathieson Alk ¼ae	3	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ¼
Maytag Co	7	5⅛	5	5⅛	— ⅛
McCrory Stores 1	1	17	17	17	— ¼
McGraw Elec 1	4	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
McGraw Hill .20e	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
McIntyreP h2.22a	1	48	48	48	
McKess&Rob .65e	8	22¼	21⅞	21⅞	— ¼
McLellan Str .55e	3	10½	10½	10½	
Mead Corp .15e	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
Mead pfBww5½	† 30	80	80	80	
Mead Corp pf 6	† 20	90	89½	90	+ ½
MeadpfBww5½	† 30	80	80	80	
Melville Shoe 2	3	31⅞	31¾	31⅞	+ ⅜
Mengel Co ¼g	3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
Merch&Min Tr 2	3	27¼	27⅛	27⅛	
Mesta Mach 1¼ae	2	28	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
Miami Copper ¼ae	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Mid Cont Pet .40e	10	25⅞	25½	25½	+ ⅛
Midland Stl P 2	4	30½	30	30	— ½
Midl St P 1pf8	† 20	122¾	121½	122¾	+ ¼
Minn-Hon Reg new	1	38	38	38	+ ½
Minn-H pfC4¼	† 20	110	110	110	— ½
Minn-Moline	4	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
Minn & St L Ry	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	+ ¼
Mission Corp 1g	8	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
Mo-Kan-Texas	15	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Mo-Kan-Texas pf	102	12⅝	12	12¼	— ⅜
Mohawk Carpet 2	3	30¾	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅜
Montgom Ward 2	30	43½	42⅞	42⅞	— ⅞
Morrell (J) Co ½e	1	39	39	39	— ⅛
Morris & Essex	†750	23	22½	22½	— ⅛
MotorProducts½ae	4	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
Motor Wheel .30e	6	19	18¾	19	— ⅛
Mueller Brass 1.60	3	26⅝	26½	26⅝	+ ¼
Mullins Mfg B	3	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	— ⅜
Mullins Mfg pf7	† 20	81	80	80	+ ¼
Murphy G C 3	1	73	73	73	—4½
Murphy pf 4¾	†150	112¾	112¾	112¾	+1
Murray Corp ¼ae	13	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
N					
Nash-Kelv ½ae	28	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
Nash C&StL 3g	† 30	34¾	34	34	
Nat Auto Fib ¼g	5	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
Nat Aviation ¾g	3	10¾	10½	10¾	
Nat Biscuit .60e	8	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅛
Nat Can	39	16⅝	15¾	16¼	+ ⅛
Nat Cash Reg 1a	1	26½	26½	26½	+ ½
Nat Container 1	11	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
Nat Cylinder G .80	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
Nat Dairy Pr ¼ae	15	20½	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
Nat Dept St ½ae	3	14½	14½	14½	
Nat D St pf .60	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
Nat Distillers 2	28	31⅛	31	31	
Nat En&Stpg ¼ae	1	28	28	28	— ⅛
Nat Gypsum ¼g	11	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
Nat Lead ½	24	20⅝	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
Nat Lead pfA 7	† 50	172¼	172	172	— ¼
Nat Mal&S C .15e	4	17⅛	17	17⅛	— ⅛
Nat Power & Lt	14	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
Nat Oil Prod ¼ae	1	28½	28½	28½	— ½
Nat Steel 3	3	60	59¾	59¾	— ⅝
Nat Supply	11	12¾	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
Nat S5½apf5½	†150	84	83½	84	
Nat Sup $2 pf ½k	1	27	27	27	
Nat Tea	16	7½	7⅛	7½	— ⅛
Natomas Co ¼g	7	9	9	9	— ⅛
Nehi Corp ¼e	4	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	
Newberry JJ 2.40	1	58½	58½	58½	—1¾
Newberry 5 pf 5	† 10	109¼	109¼	109¼	+ ¼
Newmont M ¾e	5	28½	28	28	— ⅜
Newport Ind .20e	9	17⅛	16¾	17	
Newpt N Shipb ½e	3	14½	14¼	14⅛	
Newpt N Sh pf 5	1	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	+ ⅛
NY Air Brake ¾e	1	36	36	36	—1½
NY Cent RR 1e	189	17⅞	17⅜	17½	
NY Chi & StL	14	24½	23⅞	23½	— ¼
NY Chi StL pf	28	72½	70⅝	71⅜	+ ⅜
NYC Omnibus ¼e	2	25	25	25	
NY Lack & W	†150	63	62½	62¾	+ ⅛
NY Ont & West	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	— ⅛
NY Shipbldg 3g	3	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅛
Norf & West 10	†100	188	188	188	—1½
No AmAviation 1g	4	8⅝	8¼	8¼	
North Amer Co.60f	61	17⅛	17	17	— ¼
No Am Co 6pf 3	2	52¾	52¾	52¾	— ⅛
Northern Pac 1e	71	14⅜	14¼	14½	
Northwest Airl½g	18	18¼	18	18¼	+ ¼
Northwest Tel 3	† 20	43	43	43	
Norwalk T&R .20e	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Norwich Pharm .60	4	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅜
O					
Ohio Oil ½a	25	17⅞	17½	17½	— ¼
Oliver F Eq 2½g	3	48	47½	47½	— ½
Omnibus Cp ¼ae	18	9	8⅝	8⅝	
Omnibus Co pf 8	† 40	100¼	100	100	
Otis Elevator .20e	26	18¾	18	18⅛	— ¼
Otis Elev pf 6	† 30	150	150	150	
Owens-Ill Glass 2	9	57	57	57	
P					
Pac Am Fish 1g	8	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
Pac Coast	†190	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ½
Pac Coast 1 pf	† 30	42¼	42	42¼	+1⅛
Pac Coast 2 pf	†190	20¾	20½	20¾	+ ¼
Pac Gas & El 2	7	31⅜	31	31	— ¼
Pac Mills (2)	9	29¾	29¼	29⅜	
Pac Tin Cons	13	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
Packard Mot .10e	65	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
Pan Am Air 1g	7	29½	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
ParhEPL pf5.60	† 70	109¼	109¼	109¼	— ¼
Parh P&R .10e	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Param Pict 1.60	48	24⅜	23⅞	24	
Park & Tilford	8	79	77½	78¼	+ ¾
Park Utah Con M	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Parke Davis .60e	14	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅜
Parker Rust 1½	4	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
Parmelee Transport	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
Patino Mines ¾ae	8	18	16¾	17¾	— ⅜
Penney JC 3a	1	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	+ ⅛
Penn-Cent Airl	3	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
Penn Coal & Coke	25	13½	13	13¼	— ¼
Penn-Dix Cement	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Penn-Dix C pf ½k	3	39½	39	39	— ¾
Penn RR 2½g	42	29⅛	29	29	
Peoples GasL&C 4	1	59½	59½	59½	—1
Peoria & East	5	7⅛	7	7	— ⅜
Pepsi-Cola ½e	32	47⅝	47	47⅛	
Pere Marquette	3	13⅛	12½	13⅛	+ ½
Pere Marq pf	5	41¾	41	41	—1
Pere Marq pr pf	1	63	63	63	— ½
Petrol Corp .35g	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Pfeiffer Brew ¼ae	1	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Phelps Dodge 1.60	17	21	20⅞	20⅞	+ ¼
Phila Co 6pf 3	†240	51¼	51	51	
Phila Co $6pf 6	† 10	96	96	96	— ½
Phila Elec .30e	22	20	19½	20	
Phila El $1 pf 1	6	24⅝	24½	24½	— ¼
Philco Corp .20e	17	28½	27¾	27⅞	
Philip Morris 3	1	86	86	86	— ½
Phillips Pet 2	21	43½	43	43¼	— ¼
Pitts & West Va	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
Pittsburg Coal	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Pitts Coal pf 1k	7	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	— ⅜
Pitt Forgings ¼ae	1	12½	12½	12½	
PittScr&Bolt .10e	3	5¼	5	5	
Pitt Steel	3	7	7	7	— ½
Pitt Stl 5 pf	†110	54	53	53½	— ¾
Pitts pr pf 1¾k	† 20	60	59	59	—1⅛
Pittston Co	6	12¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Plymouth Oil 1	1	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
Pond Crk Poc 1e	1	21½	21½	21½	+ ½
Poor & Co B	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Pressed Stl C ½e	18	11⅝	11⅜	11½	
Pr Stl C 2pf 2½	1	37	37	36	+ ¼
Proctor & Gam 2a	9	55¼	54⅝	55¼	+ ¼
Pub Svc NJ ½ae	25	13¾	13½	13⅝	
Pub S NJ Bpf 8	† 10	118	118	118	— ¾
Pub S NJ 7pf 7	† 60	108⅛	107½	107½	— ½
Pub S NJ 6pf 6	†110	104⅛	103⅝	103⅝	— ⅜
P S NJ $5pf 5	†345	96⅞	95¾	95⅞	— ⅜
Pub S E&G pf5	† 40	116½	115¾	115¾	—1⅛
Pullman ½ae	27	39½	38¾	39⅛	
Pure Oil 6 pf 6	1	112½	112½	112½	+1⅝
Pure Oil ¼g	28	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
Pure Oil 5 pf 5	1	104¼	104¼	104¼	— ⅜
Purity Bak (¼ae)	8	21½	21¼	21½	
R					
Quaker St Oil 1	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¼
RadioCpofAm .20e	58	9	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
Radio pf 3½	1	71½	71½	71½	
Radio-K-Orph	53	8¼	8	8	
Radio-K-O pf 6	*60	88	88½	88½	+ ½
RR Sec I C Stk	† 10	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
Raybestos-M ⅜ae	3	29	28½	28½	— ⅛
Rayonier Inc	3	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
Rayonier Inc pf 2	1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
Reading Co 1	1	17	17	17	
Reading 1 pf 2	3	36½	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅜
Reis & Co 1pf	†130	57	56	57	
Reming Rand .60e	8	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
Rem R pf ww 4½	2	87½	87⅛	87½	+ ⅛
Rens & Sara 8	†160	89	88	89	+ ½
Reo Motors 1g	2	8½	8¼	8½	
Repub Steel ¼ae	21	16⅜	16⅛	16¼	
Revere Cop & Br	11	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
Rev C&B 7 pf 7	† 50	94	93¼	93¼	
Rev C5¼pf5¼	† 60	69	69	69	— ¾
Reynolds Met ½e	3	11⅝	11½	11½	— ½
Reynolds pf5½	† 30	88	88	88	
Reynolds B 1.40a	15	30	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
Rheem Mfg 1	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
Richfield Oil ¼ae	6	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Royal Typew .30e	7	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
Ruberoid .15e	2	28½	28½	28½	— ¼
Rustless I&S .60	6	19½	19⅛	19⅛	— ½
S					
Safeway Strs 3	1	46¼	46¼	46¼	— ¼
St Joseph Ld ½ae	3	28½	28½	28½	
St L-SanFran	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
St L-San Fran pf	18	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
Savage Arms ¼ae	6	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	
Schenley Distil 1e	*71	48¼	45½	47	
Scott Paper 1.80	2	39	38⅞	38⅞	— ⅜
Seaboard Oil 1	2	22¼	22	22	— ¾
Seagrave Corp	3	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
Sears Rrebuck 3a	10	87⅛	87	87⅛	+ ⅛
Servel Inc 1	6	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
SharonStlCorp ¼ae	7	15	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
Sharp & Doh ¼ae	9	13½	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
Shattuck FG .40e	27	10½	10½	10½	
Sheaffer Pen 2a	† 80	51½	51½	51½	
Shell Un Oil 1¼g	8	26¼	26	26¼	— ¼
Silver King Coalit	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Simmons Co ¼ae	4	24⅞	24¾	24¾	— ¼
Simonds S&S .40e	1	23	23	23	—1
Sinclair Oil .60	163	12½	12⅛	12⅜	
Skelly Oil 1½g	3	37⅛	36¾	36¾	—1⅜
Smith AO Cp 1g	2	31¾	31¾	31¾	— ¼
Socony-Vacuum ½	57	12⅛	12	12	— ¼
Sloss Sh S .15e	† 1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
Sou Am G&P .10e	13	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
So P Rico Sug 1e	3	33½	33½	33½	— ½
So'eastGreyL1½ae	2	33¼	33	33	— ½
Sou Cal Edl 1½	*6	23	22¾	22¾	
Sou Nat Gas ¼ae	6	14	14	14	— ¼
Southern Pac ½ae	141	28	27⅜	27¾	— ¼
Southern Ry 2e	50	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛	+ ⅞
Southern Ry pf 5	32	50¼	49⅝	49¾	
Spear & Co	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Sparks With .10e	7	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
Spencer Kell .45e	2	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ¼
Sperry Corp 1½g	9	24¾	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
Spiegel Inc	20	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
Spiegel pf 4½	† 20	58	57¾	58	
Square D Co ½ae	5	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
Squibb&Sonspf5	† 40	111¼	111¼	111¼	—1¼
Stand Brands (1)	12	29⅛	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
Stand Gas & El	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
Std G & E $4 pf	11	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
Std G&E $6pr pf	12	43½	42	42⅞	+ ⅞
Std G&E $7pr pf	42	50¾	49⅝	50⅛	+ ¼
Stand Oil Cal ½ae	16	35⅞	35½	35⅝	+ ⅛
Stand Oil Ind 1a	25	32⅛	32¼	32¼	— ⅛
Stand Oil NJ 1a	33	52	51⅛	51⅞	— ⅛
Stand Oil Ohio 2	4	43	42⅞	43	
Starrett (LS) ¾ae	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	
Std O Ohio pf4¼	6	114	113½	113½	+ ¼
Sto Stl Sprg ⅛ae	22	7⅛	7½	7½	— ⅛
Sterling Drug ¾ae	28	65	64⅝	65	
Stewart-Warn ½a	18	13¼	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
Stokely Bros	9	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
Stokely Bros pf 1	4	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
Stone & Web ¼ag	9	8	7⅞	8	
Studebaker ¼ae	66	14⅛	13⅞	14	— ¼
Sun Oil 1	2	57	57	57	
Sun Oil pfA4½	† 60	124⅛	124⅛	124⅛	— ⅜
Sunray Oil .20g	14	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
Sunshine Mng .10e	19	7	7	7	
Superheater 1a	6	19	18⅞	18¾	— ⅛
Sup Oil Cal 1½g	2	76½	76½	76½	—1½
Superior Stl 1.20	6	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
Sweets Co Am ¼g	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Swift & Co 1.60a	9	30⅛	30	30⅛	— ⅛
Swift Intl (2a)	6	30⅞	30½	30⅝	— ½
Sylvan El Pr ¼e	14	27¼	26¾	26⅞	
Syming-Gould ½e	24	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
T					
Tenn Corp ¼ae	4	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
Texas & Pac Ry 1e	6	22¼	22	22	
Texas Co 2	8	46⅛	46	46	
Tex Gulf Pr .10e	11	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
TexGulfSulph 2a	9	33⅛	32¾	33¼	— ½
TexPacC&O .40e	27	16¾	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅛
TexPLTrust .15g	11	9¾	9⅝	9¾	
Thatcher Mfg	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ½
That cv pf 3.60	†230	55½	55	55½	+ ¼
Thermoid Co .40	22	7⅛	7	7⅛	
Thermoid pf 3	† 20	46	46	46	+ ½
Thompson JR ¼ae	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ½
Thompson Pro ¼ae	1	37	37	37	— ⅛
Thompson-Starrett	15	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
Tide W A Oil .20e	18	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
TideWAOpf4½	†260	104½	104	104½	+ ½
Timken-DAxle ½e	6	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	
Timken R Bear ¼ae	3	44	44	44	— ¼
Transamerica ½	10	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Trans & West Air	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ¼
Tri-Cont Corp	9	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
Tri-Cont pf 6	† 10	91¼	91¼	91¼	— ¼
Truax-Traer .20e	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
Tubize Rayon 1	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
Twent C-Fox ¼ae	35	22⅝	22	22⅛	— ⅛
TwentCFoxFpf1½	12	30¼	30	30	— ⅛
Twin Coach .30g	6	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Twin City Rapid Tr	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Twin C pf 1¾k	†190	89	86	86	—3
U					
Underwood-Ell ½ae	3	55	54½	55	— ¼
Union Bag&P .15e	12	9⅝	9⅛	9½	
Union Carb 1½ae	8	79	78¼	78⅝	+ ⅜
Union Oil Cal 1	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
Union Pacific 6	8	105	102½	102⅞	—3¾
Union Pacific pf 4	1	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	— ⅜
Un Tank Car (½ae)	1	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅛
United Air Lines	14	23½	22⅞	22¾	+ ⅛
Un Airlines pf 4½	1	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	— ⅛
UnitedAircraft 3g	11	26¾	26½	26½	— ⅜
United Biscuit 1	4	21½	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅜
United Carbon 3	1	62	62	62	—1
United Corp	46	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
Unit Corp pf 1¼k	21	32¼	31⅝	31¾	
United Drug	33	12⅞	12½	12⅝	
UnitedDyepf1¾gt	160	47¾	45½	47	—1
United Elec Coal	13	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
Unit Fruit 1½ae	7	77½	77¼	77¼	+ ⅛
United Gas Imp	47	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
Unit Mer&Mfg 2	16	37¾	36½	36½	—1
UnitMer&Mfgpf5	† 20	102	102	102	
United Paperbd	1	4½	4½	4½	
US & For Sec	11	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
US & For S pf6	† 20	103	103	103	+1
US Freight 1	8	16⅜	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
US Gypsum2	4	71½	71	71½	— ½
US HoffMach ¾g	3	10	9¾	9¾	
US Leather	8	5½	5½	5½	
US Leather A 1e	8	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
US Lines	5	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
US Lines pf .70	2	9	9	9	
U S Pipe&F 1.60	9	31⅛	30¾	31⅛	+ ⅜
US Real & Imp	[illegible]	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
US Rubber ½e	27	43⅞	43	43¼	— ½
US Rub 1pf 4e	1	135	135	135	— ⅛
US SmR&Mpf3½	1	71⅞	71½	71½	—1
US Steel 1e	65	50¾	50¼	50⅝	— ⅛
US Steel pf 7	4	124	123⅞	123½	— ⅛
US Tobacco .30e	1	23	23	23	
Un Stockyds .15g	1	3	3	3	
United Stores A	7	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
Univ-Cycl St ¼ae	1	15½	15½	15½	
Univ Lab	1	4	4	4	— ⅛
Univ LeafTob 4	† 10	70	70	70	—1½
Univ L Tob pf8	† 10	166	166	166	—1
V					
Vanadium Corp 1	3	18¾	18½	18½	+ ¼
Van Norman ¼e	2	10¼	10¼	10⅛	— ⅜
Van Raalte 1pf7	† 10	117½	117½	117½	
Vick Chem 2	3	42¼	42¼	42¼	— ¼
Va-Caro Chem	4	4	4	4	
Va-C Chem 6pf 3g	1	57	55	55	
Va El&P $6pf6	† 10	116⅝	116	116	
Va Iron C&C pf	† 20	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	— ½
Vir Ry pf 1½	5	33¼	33	33¼	
W					
Wab RR pf 4½ae	4	49	48¾	48¾	— ¼
Waldorf Svs 1	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
WalkerHG&Wpfh1	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
Walworth Co .60g	5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Ward Baking A	3	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	— ⅛
Ward Bak pf ¾k	6	53⅞	53	53	
Warner Bros Pict	39	11⅞	11⅝	11¾	
Wash Gas Lt 1½	2	22⅜	22¼	22¼	— ¼
Waukesha Mot 1	1	16	16	16	+ ⅜
Webster Eisenlohr	28	7¾	7⅝	7½	
Wesson O&S ½ae	5	22⅜	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
West Ind Sug 1g	24	20⅞	20	20¼	+ ⅛
West PEI 7pf7	† 3	97¼	97	97	— ⅛
West PEI 6pf 6	† 90	92	90½	90½	—1½
West PPowpf4½	† 20	114½	114½	114½	+ ⅛
WVa P&Pap .35e	1	18	18	18	
West Auto Sup 1	5	27⅞	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
West Maryland	10	4⅜	4	4	
West Maryl 2 pf	9	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
West Un Tel A ½e	22	45⅛	44½	45	+ ½
West Un Tel B	5	25¾	25¼	25¼	
Westing A Br ¼ae	14	21½	21¼	21⅛	— ⅜
West El & Mfg 1e	11	95¼	94¾	94⅞	— ⅛
Westvaco pf 4½	† 60	107	106½	106⅝	
Wh&LE pf 5½	†250	100	99⅞	99⅞	+ ¾
Wheeling Stl ¼ae	3	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	
Wheel Stl prpf5	† 30	68	68	68	— ¼
WhiteSSDent 1.20	2	20⅛	20	20	— ¼
White Motor ¼e	6	21½	21	21½	+ ½
White Rk MS .30g	25	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
White Sew Mach	3	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
White SM pf1½k	†*10	69	69	69	— ½
Wilcox O&G .10e	22	8	7½	7¾	— ⅛
Willys Overland	64	7⅛	6⅞	7	
Willys-Overl pf	15	13⅞	13½	13¾	
Wilson & Co	27	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
Wilson Co $6pf 6	1	82½	82½	82½	— ⅛
Woodward Iron ¼ae	3	20	20	20	+ ⅛
Woolwth FW 1.60	15	38⅛	38	38	
Worth P & M	6	24⅛	23⅞	24	— ¼
Wor P cv prpf4½	2	57	57	57	—1
Wor P pr pf 4½	2	55½	55½	55½	— ½
Y					
Yale & Towne .60	5	28⅝	28½	28½	
York Corp .15e	12	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
Young Spg & W 1g	18	15	14½	14¾	— ¼
Young Sh & T ½e	15	33⅞	33¾	33¾	— ¼
YoungS&Tpf5½	† 10	99¼	99¼	99¼	— ¼
Youngst Stl D ¼ae	2	14	14	14	— ⅛
Zenith Radio 1g	10	35⅝	35⅛	35⅜	— ¼
Zonite Prod .30g	18	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
RIGHTS					
Celanese	139	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]

(‡) Ex rights. ($) Certificate of deposit. (x) When distributed. (‡) Stamped. (*) Called shares. (†) Ex-distribution. (f*) For each 70 shares held on com. stk.

(*) Ex-dividend; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid last year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared in 1943; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants; (†) actual sales.

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	114¾	118¾
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	101¼	105
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	109¼	113¼
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	88¾	92¾
Central Pwr & Light 7 pf	112¾	116¾
General Water G & E $3 pf	44¾	47¼
Jamaica Yater Supply	31¾	34½
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	105¾	
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	105¾	109¾
Kansas P & Lt 4½ pf	102¾	106¾
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	103	107¼
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	111¾	115¾
New Rochelle Wat pf	9⅝	
Northern Natural Gas Co (com)	30	32½
No States Power Del 6 pf	66¾	69¾
No States Power Del 7 pf	70¾	73¾
Ohio Power 4½ pf	113¾	117¾
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	108¾	112¾
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	114¾	118¾
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	100¼	104
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	101¼	104¾
Public Service Colo	23⅝	25¼
Public Service Ind	15⅛	17⅛
Public Service Ind 8 pf	102¼	106¼
Public Service Okla 5 pf	108¾	112¾
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	103⅛	107¼
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	107	111¼
San Diego Gas & Electric	12⅛	13⅝
*Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	110	
Tampa Electric Co	23⅛	25⅞
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	108	112¼
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	108¼	112¼
Washington Ry & Elec units	14⅜	16

*Ex-dividend.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	46⅞	49⅞
Continental Illinois (4)	93⅛	97⅛
First National Chicago (10)	224	229
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	34⅛	38⅛

New York Curb

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
200	Aero Sup B (.10e)	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝
200	Ainsworth (¼g)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100	Air Assoc (.80)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
400	Air Investors	2⅜	2	2
100	Aireo Access	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
900	Air-wayElAp(.30g)	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛
150	Alum Ltd (2a)	78⅝	76⅝	78⅝
150	Alum Ltd pf	99⅛	98	98
1300	Alum Co Am (2)	31	30¾	30¾
100	Alum Co Am pf (6)	110½	110½	110½
30	Alum Ind (.60)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
300	Am Beverage	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
400	Am Cit P&L B	2⅝	2¼	2⅝
700	Am Cyan B (.60)	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
200	Am Fork&Hoe (¼e)	16½	16½	16½
400	Am Gas&El (1.60)	28	27⅞	27⅞
100	Am Gen (.15g)	⅝	⅝	⅝
50	Am Laun Mch (½e)	28	28	28
600	Am Light&T (1.20)	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
50	Am Mfg (½e)	37½	37⅛	37½
1100	Am Republics (½g)	13⅜	13	13⅛
2500	Am Superpow	⅜	⅜	⅜
500	Am Superpow pf	14½	14¼	14½
300	Am Writ Pap	5	4⅞	4⅞
500	Ang-Wupp (.05e)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
20	Appal El P pf(4½)	108	108	108
500	Ark Nat Gas A	3¼	3⅛	3
1200	Ark N Gas pf(½k)	10⅝	10	10¼
200	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1200	Atlantic C Fish (¼e)	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞
200	Atl Rayon (.55g)	7½	7⅛	7⅛
1000	Atlas Corp war	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Atlas Ply (.60)	10½	10⅛	10½
300	Automat Pr (¾g)	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
100	Babcock & W (1¼e)	21¾	21¾	21¾
100	BaldwL pf (2.10)	40¼	40⅛	40¼
2400	Baldw Loco war(4j)	6½	6⅛	6¼
1600	Barium Stl	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
200	Basic Refract (.10e)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
500	Bliss (E W)	12⅛	12	12
1100	Blue Ridge (.05g)	2½	2½	2⅝
100	Blue Rid cv pf (3d)	44½	44½	44½
400	Blumenthal (S)	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
50	Borne Scrym (2½g)	26	26	26
200	Bowm-Bilt H 2 pf	2	2	2
300	Braz Tr L&P	19½	19½	19⅝
300	Breeze Corp (.40e)	10⅝	10½	10⅝
300	Brewst Aero	2¾	2¾	2¾
300	Bridgpt Oil	10	9⅞	9⅞
1400	Brill A	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛
100	Brill B	1½	1½	1½
75	Brill pf	109	108¼	109
200	BrAmTo reg (.258e)	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
900	Brown-F Dist	20½	20	20
300	Brown Rubber	2½	2½	2½
2300	Buckeye P L (.80)	9¼	9	9¼
1300	Buf N&&EP pf	15	14⅝	14¾
600	Bunk Hill & S (¼e)	9½	9½	9½
900	Burry Biscuit	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Butler P.H. (¼g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
200	Cab E Pr vtc	1	1	1
300	Callite Tung (.10e)	5¾	5½	5¾
100	Can I Alc A (h.35g)	4½	4½	4½
900	Can Marconi (.04e)	1½	1½	1½
100	Carnation (1a)	44	44	44
900	Carrier Corp	14	13¾	13¾
300	Catalin Am (.10g)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100	Cen Hud G&E (.29e)	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
10	Cen NY Pow pf (5)	98	98	98
100	Cen Ohio Stl (.35e)	9½	9⅛	9½
400	Cessna Airc (1g)	6¼	6	6¼
25	Cherry-Burrell (.80)	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
125	Chi Flex Shaft (1e)	89½	89	89
100	Chi Riv & Mch	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
425	Childs pf	27⅞	26½	27⅞
3400	Cities Service	14⅜	14	14⅜
500	Cit Svc pf	101¼	100	100¼
100	Cit Svc pf B	9¾	9¾	9¾
1100	Claude Neon Lts	¾	¾	¾
600	Cleve Tract (¾e)	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛
100	Clinch Coal	13¾	13¾	13¾
300	Colon Develop	4⅞	4¾	4¾
200	Colonial Airl	6¾	6⅝	6¾
4900	Colo F & I war	2⅜	2¼	2
150	Colts PFArm	38	37⅝	37⅝
50	Colum G&Ef (5)	64	64	64
400	Cons GE Bal (3.60)	65½	65½	65½
100	Cons Gas Ut (.10g)	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Cons Ret Strs (.40e)	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Cons Stl Crp (½e)	9¾	9¾	9¾
200	Cont Fdy&Mch (¼e)	9¼	9¼	9¼
500	Copper Range(¾g)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
40	Cor&Rey pf(4½k)	86¼	85¼	85¼
200	Cosden Petro	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	Creole Pet	24⅜	24	24⅜
11100	Croft Brewing (.05g)	1⅛	1	1⅛
300	Crowley Milner	7	7	7
100	Crown C Int A¼k	12	12	12
900	Crown Drug (.05e)	2½	2½	2½
200	Crown Drug pf (1¾)	24¾	24⅜	24⅜
1100	Cuban AtlSug (1g)	19¾	19⅜	19½
400	Darby Pet ¼e	31½	30⅝	30⅞
100	Dayton Rub ½e	16	16	16
200	DennisonMfgA(.40e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Det G&M pf (1.20)	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
200	Det Gray Ir	1	1	1
600	DetMichStove(.10e)	3¾	3⅜	3⅜
300	Divco Corp (¼g)	6⅝	6¾	6¾
200	Durh Hos B (¼e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Duval Tex Sul	9½	9½	9½
300	East Gas & F	2	1⅞	1⅞
125	East G&F 6 pf	35¾	35	35
50	East G&Fprpf (4½)	63	63	63
50	East Mall Iron	28	28	28
75	East Sta pf A	36	36	36
75	East Sta pf B	36	36	36
25	EastSugAs pf	42¼	42¼	42¼
700	Easy WashMB	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
12500	El Bond & Sh	8¼	8	8⅛
300	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
1000	El Bo & Sh $5 pf (5)	89	89	89
250	El P&L 2 pf A	49½	49	49
1200	Emerson Elec (.15e)	9⅛	9	9
2600	Equity Corp	1	1⅛	1¼
175	Equity Crp $3 pf	36¼	36	36
300	Fairchd Cam&In (1g)	9⅞	9¾	9¾
300	Pircld E & A (.20g)	1⅞	1¾	1¾
100	Fansteel Met (¼g)	14½	14½	14½
600	Ford Mot Ltd .111g	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
1000	Frank Cou Dis (¼g)	3⅛	3	3
100	Fuller (G A) (2g)	13	13	13
50	GatineauPowpf h5	76	76	76
200	Gen Alloys	1	1	1
100	Gen Finance (.20)	3¾	3¾	3¾
50	Gen G&E pf B	116½	116½	116½
30	Gen Share pf(6d)	81	81	81
100	Gilbert (AC) (½g)	20½	20½	20½
100	Glen Ald Coal(.40e)	13½	13½	13½
700	Goldfield Con	7-32	7-32	7-32
100	Grand Rap V (.30g)	5	5¼	5¼
1000	Gray Mfg	8¾	8⅜	8⅝
125	Gt Atl & P nv(1¾e)	90	90	90
100	Greenf T & D (⅛g)	6¾	6¾	6¾
10	Gulf St US½pf(5½)	108¼	108¼	108¼
200	Hearn D Strs	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
200	Hearn D St pf (3)	42	42	42
1000	Hecla Min (¼e)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
50	Heller pf (1¾)	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
200	Heyden Chem (.20e)	19	18¾	18¾
200	Hoe (R) & Co A	28½	28⅛	28⅛
1100	Holl C Gold (h.65)	10	9¾	9¾
125	Horn & Hard (1.60)	26½	26½	26½
50	Hubbell (H) (1.60)	18½	18½	18½
200	Humble Oil (¼s)	42¼	42⅛	42⅛
200	Hum-Ross R (.10e)	5	5	5
200	Hygrade Fd (.30e)	10¾	10⅝	10⅝
1900	Ill Pow	7½	7	7½
1400	Ill Pow div ct	13⅜	13	13½
100	Ill Pow pf (1⅞k)	47¾	7¾	7¾
500	Imp Oil Ltd (h½)	11	10⅞	10⅞
60	Indpls P&L pf(5¼)	109	108¾	109
25	Indus Finan pf	28	28	28
1100	Int Hyd-El pf	8⅛	8	8⅛
500	Int Petrol (h1)	17⅜	17¼	17¼
200	Int Pet reg (h1)	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
300	Int Prod (¼e)	7¾	7¾	7¾
125	IronFirem vtc(1.20)	19	19	19
500	Jacobs Air En (.20e)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1700	Jacobs (F L)	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛
20	Jer C P&L 6 pf (6)	99	99	99
180	Jer C P&L 72pf (7)	105½	105	105
75	Julian & Koke (½e)	20¼	20¼	20¼
100	Ken-RadT&LA (¼g)	11	11	11
200	Kennedy's	10	10	10
200	KingstonProd(.20g)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	Kirby Pet (.10e)	5	5	5
200	Knott Corp (.60g)	9	9	9
220	Koppers Co pf (6)	102¼	101	101
200	KruegerBrew(.30e)	9	9	9
300	Lake Shore M(h.80)	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
110	Lack RR NJ	46¾	46¼	46¼
600	Lakey Fdy & M	2⅝	2½	2⅝

Quotations to 2:55 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
100	Lane-Wells (1)	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
50	LangUn Bak B (.24)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
3500	Leonard Oil Dev	⅜	⅜	⅜
400	Line Material (½g)	10¾	10¾	10¾
100	Locke Stl Cr (1.20a)	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
1700	Lone Star Gas (.20e)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
200	Long Is Ltg	¾	¾	¾
225	Long IsL pf B	57¾	57	57½
700	Louis L & E (.40)	7	6⅞	7
100	Lynch Corp (2)	28	28	28
100	Marion St Shov	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
10	Mead John (3a)	157½	157½	157½
200	Memph N Gas (.10e)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100	Merritt-C&S (20k)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
10	Metro Ed $6 pf (6)	115½	115½	115½
200	Mich Bumper (.10e)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1400	Michigan Sug	¾	¾	¾
1000	MidStPAvtc (.51e)	12⅛	11½	11⅞
200	Mid StP Bvtc	2¾	2¾	2¾
1000	Mid W Corp (.20e)	10¼	10⅛	10⅛
100	Midvale (½e)	24½	24⅛	24⅛
500	Mid-West Abr (.03e)	2	2	2
300	Midwest Oil (¾)	8½	8⅜	8½
25	Minn Min&M (.35e)	58	58	58
200	Mock J Voeh (¼e)	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
1000	Molybdenum (¼e)	9¼	9⅛	9⅛
30	Montg Ward A (7)	170⅛	170⅛	170⅛
300	Mt City Cop (.10e)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
400	Mount Prod (½)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
700	Nat Bellas Hess	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
50	Nat Candy	38	38	38
200	Nat City Lines	12½	12½	12½
500	Nat Fuel G (1)	11¾	11⅝	11¾
1200	Nat Sug Ref (¼e)	19⅜	19¼	19¼
100	Nat Tun & Mines	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Nat Un Rad	4	4	4
300	N E P A 6 pf (2k)	56⅛	56	56
30	New EngT&T(1½e)	104½	104½	104½
300	N H Clock	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	N J Zinc (½e)	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞
150	NY Merchand (.60)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
45	NY Wat Svc pf	65	65	65
1700	Niag Hud Pow	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
150	Niag Hud 1 pf	77½	77	77½
100	Niag Hud 2 pf	68	68	68
100	Niag Sh Md B (.20g)	5½	5½	5½
600	Niles-Bem-P (2)	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
1100	Nor Am Lt & Pow	¾	¾	¾
425	Nor Am L & P pf	118¼	116	117⅝
400	Northeast Airl	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
10	N Ind PS 6 pf (6)	106	106	106
1000	Nor Sta Pow A	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝
200	Novadel-Ag (2)	24	24	24
300	Okla Nat Gas (1.40)	22	22	22
300	Pac G&E 6 63 (1½)	36	35¾	36
60	Pac Ltg pf (5)	107¾	107	107¾
100	Pac Pub Svc (.40)	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛
4700	Pantepec Oil Ven	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
4400	Pennroad (½g)	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛
100	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	101¾	101¾	101¾
25	Pa Salt (1½e)	163	163	163
175	Pepperell	131	130	131
100	Pharis T & R (.30g)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Phila Co (.30e)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
100	Phillips Pkg (½g)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
600	Phoenix Sec	27	26⅜	26⅜
300	Pierce-Govern (.30e)	14½	14½	14½
900	Pioneer Gold	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
110	PittsLake E (5)	61	60¼	60¼

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
50	PittsMetallu (¼e)	11¾	11¾	11¾
100	Pitts Pl Gl (¾e)	106½	106½	106½
1300	Polaris Mng (.10e)	2¾	2⅝	2¾
50	Pratt & Lam (.40e)	29½	29⅛	29½
100	Premier Gld (h.04)	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Prosperity Co B	6¾	6¾	6¾
1800	Pug Sd P&L .60e)	12¼	12	12¼
150	Pug Sd PL 5 pf	100	99½	99½
200	Pug Sd P&T (¼e)	13¼	13¼	13¼
50	Pyle-Nat	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
200	Pyrene (.90g)	10	10	10
10	Quaker Oats (3)	77	77	77
70	Quaker Oats pf (6)	150	150	150
1300	RKO opt war	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
900	Raytheon Mfg	24½	24	24⅛
1200	Red Bank Oil	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
100	Reed Roll Bit (¼e)	22	22	22
600	Republic Avia (¼e)	4	3⅞	3⅞
100	Root Pet	5	5	5
200	Ryan Aero (.35g)	3½	3½	3½
800	St Regis Pap	4¼	4¼	4¼
75	StRegisPap (3½k)	147½	147½	147½
500	Salt Dome Oil	8¾	8¾	8¾
200	Samson Unit	3¼	3	3¼
600	Schulte (DA)	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Scovill Mfg (2)	30	30	30
20	Scran-SBW pf	73	73	73
700	Segal Lock & H	1¼	1⅛	1¼
3500	Selected Indus	¾	¾	¾
100	Seton Leather (.85g)	7	7	7
200	Shat-Denn	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Sherwin-Wms (3)	95¼	95¼	95¼
200	Singer Mfg (6a)	232	231	231
200	Solar Mfg .30g)	5¾	5½	5½
700	Sonotone (.05e)	3	2⅞	2⅞
100	Soss Mfg (.10e)	4½	4½	4½
100	So Penn Oil	41	41	41
50	S W Penn P L	30	30	30
50	So Col Pow A	1¼	1¼	1¼
110	So Col Pow pf (1k)	69	69	69
400	So Phosphate (.10e)	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
300	Spalding	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
50	Spalding 1 pf (2)	42	42	42
500	Stand Brew	2⅜	1⅞	1⅞
200	Std Cap & S	7¾	7¾	7¾
200	Std Dredg (.20e)	2	2	2
100	Std Dredg pf	18½	18	18
200	Starrett Corp vtc	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Sterl Al Prod (1g)	9½	9½	9½
100	Stroock & Co (2½g)	28	28	28
500	Sun Ray Drug (.80a)	14¼	14¼	14¼
300	Taggart	5½	5½	5½
100	Tampa El (.40e)	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
800	Technicolor (½g)	13⅞	13½	13½
20	Texas P&L pf (7)	118	118	118
300	Tishman Realty	5	5	5
200	Tob Prod Exp	4	4	4
200	Todd Shpyds (1e)	60	59½	60
200	Transwest Oil (½g)	19½	19¼	19½
200	Tung-Sol Lp (.10e)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
300	Ulen Realiz	2½	2½	2½
100	Unexcelled Mfg(½)	5½	5½	5½
400	Union G Can	6¼	6¼	6¼
400	Unit Airc Pr (1)	7⅜	7½	7½
9700	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	1¾	1¾	1¾
10	U Cig-W St pf (2½k)	86¾	86¾	86¾
1800	Unit Gas	1⅝	1½	1⅝
350	Unit Gas pf(3½k)	117½	117¼	117½
9200	Unit Gas war	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
300	Unit Lt&P A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
400	Unit Lt&P B	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
200	Unit Lt&P pf	53	51¼	51¼
25	UnMilkProd (1e)	34	34	34
10	UnMilkPr pf (2½e)	91	91	91
200	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	70¾	70¾	70¾
1000	Unit Spclties (.20g)	6¼	6⅛	6¼
500	U S & Int Sec	⅞	⅞	⅞
800	U S Foil B (.30e)	6⅛	6	6
100	United Stores	⅜	⅜	⅜
300	Univ Pict (1g)	22¾	22	22
200	Univ Pict vtc (1g)	21¼	21¼	21¼
300	Utah-IdahoSug(.15e)	2½	2½	2½
150	Utah P&L pf	55⅛	55	55
2100	Valspar Corp	2	1⅞	1⅞
90	Valspar pf (1k)	38	37⅛	38
100	Venezuel Pet	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
210	Virg Pub Svc pf	126	126	126
300	Waco Airc (.30g)	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛
100	Waitt & Bd B	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Wentwth Mfg (¼e)	4	3⅞	3⅞
10	W Tex Ut $pf (6)	108¼	108⅛	108¼
800	West Va C&C (½g)	8	7⅞	8
200	West Air Lines	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
50	Willson Prod (.80)	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜
100	WolverinePCem(.10g)	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
200	Wright Harg (36e)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛

Total stock sales today 225,000 shares. Year ago 479,000 shares.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
1	Am G&E 2¾s 70	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
5	Am P&L 6s 2016	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
11	As Elec 4½s 53	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜
7	As G&E 5s 50	24	24	24
15	As G&E 5½s 77	23¾	23¾	23¾
40	As G&E 5s 68	24	23⅝	23¾
8	Boston Ed 2¾s 70A	103	103	103
5	Cen St El 5½s 54	39½	39	39½
1	Cen St El 5s 48	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜
2	Chi Ry 5s 27 ct	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛
3	Cities Ser 5s 58	101½	101¼	101¼
26	Cities Ser 5s 50	102	102	102
13	Cont G&E 5s 58A	102¼	102	102
1	Cudahy Pack 3¾s 55	102	102	102
32	East G&P 4s 56A	96¼	95⅞	96
2	Gatineau Pow 3¾s 69	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
1	Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
4	Il Pow & L 5s 56C	105	105	105
1	Ill Pow & L 5½s 57	105	105	105
11	Ill Pow & L 6s 53	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
8	Ind Svc 5s 63A	100	99⅞	100
14	Int P2Sec 6½s 55C xs	73⅞	72½	72¾
19	Inters Pow 5s 57	92⅝	92	92
1	Metro Ed 4s 65G	108	108	108
9	Midland Val 4s 63 st	67¾	67	67
2	Miss Riv P 5s 51	105¾	105⅜	105¾
10	Nassau & Suf 5s 45	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
1	Nebr Pw 4½s 81	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
10	N Eng G&E 5s 50	78⅞	78⅜	78⅜
6	N Eng G&E 5s 47	79½	79½	79½
1	N Eng Pow 5s 48	100	100	100
1	NY&West Lt 4s 2004	107	107	107
5	NY St E&G 3¾s 64	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
5	Pac P&L 5s 55	105	105	105
3	Pen Cen L&P 4½s 77	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
5	Pub Sv Colo 4s 49	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝
4	Queens Bor G 5½s 52	99½	99½	99½
3	Safe Har W 4½s 79	110½	110⅜	110⅜
10	So Cal Ed 3s 65	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
3	So Ind Ry 4s 51	76	76	76
3	So-wesG&E 3¼s 70	108¾	108¼	108¾
1	Stand G&E 6s 48 st	92	92	92
5	Stand G&E 6s 48 cv st	93	93	93
12	Stand G&E 6s 51	94	94	94
15	Stand G&E 6s 57	92¼	92¼	92¼
1	Tex El S 5s 60	106¼	106¼	106¼
3	Tide Wat P 5s 79A	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1	Toledo Ed 3½s 68	109	109	109
8	Unit L&P 5½s 52	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1	Utah P&L 6s 2022A	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
35	Waldorf-Ast 5s 54	38½	37⅞	38½

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
17	Russian 6½s 1919	6	5⅞	5⅞

Further Mild Stock Losses; Trading Slows

NEW YORK, April 19 (AP) — Stocks continued to retreat today but losses were limited to fractions and selling tapered rather sharply after the first hour.

Rails tried for a rally when the early run of offerings decreased but quickly faltered. Industrials generally were around their lows in the late proceedings. A few specialties were a little ahead. Transfers were around 900,000 shares, a substantial drop from yesterday.

Most of the bidding was of the cautious kind reflecting less confidence in the buying side as a result of Tuesday's steep decline. Invasion ideas, blamed for this setback, again put restraints on speculative interest.

Stocks in lower territory near the finish included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Goodyear, U. S. Rubber, Monegomery Ward, Johns-Manville, Great Northern, Chesapeake & Ohio, and Philip Morris. Southern Railway, American Telephone, and Western Union were steady.

Prices were higher in the curb for Cuban-Atlantic Sugar, American Cyanamid, and International Petroleum. Aluminum of America and Glen Alden Coal dipped.

Bonds Irregularly Lower

The bond market moved irregularly lower today with some rails declining more than two points.

Some of the carriers showed plus signs in late dealings, however, with quite a few of the rail group managing to regain part of Tuesday's losses.

Managing to improve intermittently were St. Paul 5s and adjusted 5s, Rock Island refunding 4s, Missouri Pacific "F" 5s of '77, Seaboard Air Line consolidated 6s and Southern Pacific 4½s of '69.

On a few sales Denver & Rio Grande 4½s were down 3⅛ at one time.

N. Y. Bonds

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
1	2½s 69-64 Dec	100.5	100.5	100.5
2	2½s 72-67	100.16	100.16	100.16

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
31	Alleg 5s 49	101⅝	101½	101½
17	Alleg 5s 50	102	101¾	102
94	Allegh inc 5s 50	95	94⅝	94⅝
6	Am & F P 5s 2030	83½	82½	82½
5	Am In 3½s 49	106¾	106¾	106¾
5	Om Int 5½s 49	106¾	106⅝	106⅝
4	Am T&T 3¼s 66	109	109	109
2	Am T&T 3¼s 61	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
20	Am T&T 3s 56	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛
6	Am Tob 3s 62	103¾	103½	103½
11	Arm Del 7s 78	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
4	Arm Del 4s 55	106	105⅝	105⅝
5	ATSF 4s 95	122⅛	122⅛	122⅛
30	ACL 1st 4s 52	99½	99	99
85	ACL clt 4s 52	102	101½	102
38	ACL 4½s 64	87	86⅞	86
1	Atl Ref 3s53	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
13	B&O 1stm 48	91⅝	91½	91½
65	B&O 95 A	51¾	51	51¼
90	B&O 95 C	56	55	55⅛
55	B&O 2000 D	51⅛	51	51
70	B&O 96 F	51½	50½	51⅛
257	B&O cv 60	38⅛	37½	38
24	B&O 4s 48	87⅞	87⅛	87⅞
15	B&OPLE&WV4s51	80	80	80
12	B&O SW 50	67	66⅞	66⅞
10	B&O TC 4s59	80	79⅝	80
15	BethStl 3s60	102¾	102¾	102¾
29	BostMe 4½s70	62	61¼	61¼
2	BostMe 4s60	88	88	88
1	BrkUG 5s50	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
12	BuffR&P 57st	55⅛	55	55
9	BCR&N 5s34	27	26	27
1	Can N 5s69Jly	105½	105½	105½
1	Can P 4½s60	103¾	103¾	103¾
6	Can P 4s perp	95¼	94¾	94¾
8	Celan 3½s62	104⅛	103¾	103¾
15	Cen G 5s59C	12¾	12½	12¾
24	Cen G cn5s45	45⅝	45¼	45⅛
42	Cen Pac 5s 60	91½	90¾	91
8	Cen P 1st 4s 49	103⅛	103	103⅛
43	CRRNJ 5s 87	35½	34⅝	35½
5	C&O 3½s 96 E	109	109	109
154	Vhl&A 3s 49	27¾	26½	27
49	CB&Q 5s 71 A	104⅛	103½	103¾
32	CB&Q 4½s 77	99½	98¾	99
25	CB&Q g 4s 58	106½	106⅜	106⅜
6	CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	104¼	104¼	104¼
4	C&EI inc 97	54¾	54¾	54¾
15	CGW 4½s 2038	54	53⅝	53½
1	CGW 4s 88	87½	87½	87½
224	CMSPP 5s 75	54⅝	53¼	53⅜
591	CMSPP 5s 2000	15	14⅛	14⅛
47	CMSP 4½s 89 C	80½	80	80
21	CMSP g 4s 89	78	76¾	77
10	C&NW 5s 87	76⅛	76¼	76½
59	C&NW 4¾s 49	14	13⅝	13¾
84	Chi&NW 4½s 99 wi	65¾	65¼	65½
1	CNW 4½s 2037	55½	55½	55½
16	CRIP 4½s 52 A	46½	46⅛	46⅛
6	CRIP 4½s 60	9½	9¼	9¼
60	CRI&P 4s 88	70⅛	69¾	70⅛
106	CRIP r 4s 34	41½	40⅞	41
3	Ch US 3¾s 63	110¼	110¼	110¼
3	Ch&WI 4s 52	106	105¾	105¾
24	CCCSL 4½s77	71	70	70⅞
5	ClEIll 3s70	107¼	107⅛	107⅛
12	Cl UT 5s73	95⅜	95	95⅜
35	Cl UT 4½s77	90½	90	90½
6	ColS 4½s80	61¾	61¾	61¾
1	ColG 5s52May	104½	104½	104½
12	Col G 5s 61	105¼	105	105
6	Con Ed 3½s48	104	104	104
5	Con Oil 3½s51	104	104	104
1	ConsP 3½s70	110⅞	[illegible]	110⅞
7	CubaN 5½s42r	50	[illegible]	49¾
48	Del & H 4s 63	91¾	[illegible]	91⅝
56	D&RG 4s36	51	50	50¼
7	D&RGW 5s55	5¾	5	5¾
3	DRGW 5s55a	4½	4½	4½
10	D&RGW 5s78	47	47	47
1	DetEd 3s70	105½	105½	105½
3	El A Lt 2¼s50	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
6	Erie 4½s2015	68½	68⅜	68½
13	Erie 4s95	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1	FirestTR 3s61	104	104	104
52	FlaEC 5s74	57	54¾	55
4	Gdrich 4¼s56	106½	106½	106½
15	GtNor 4½s77E	104¾	103⅞	104¼
4	GtNor 4s46G	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
20	GtNor 3¾s67	98¼	97⅝	98
2	GM&O 4s75	98	98¾	98¾
2	GM&O inc2015	77½	77½	77½
1	HousOil 4¼s54	105	105	105
47	Hud C 5s62A	67	66½	66¾
19	H&M r5s57	63½	62¾	63
19	H&M inc5s57	27¾	27½	27½
4	Ill Bell 2¾s81	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
27	IC 4s58	75⅛	74⅝	75
34	IC r4s55	79	78	79
45	IC 4¾s66	61	60⅝	60½
42	ICCSL 5s 63 A	68⅛	67¾	66¾
9	ICCSL 4½s 63	63	62	62½
68	Int G N 6s 52	19⅞	19⅜	19⅜
37	Int G N 1st 6s 52	51½	50½	50½
4	Int G N 5s 56 B	47¼	47	47
3	Int G N 5s 56 C	47	47	47
18	Int HE 6s 44	58½	58⅛	58⅜
11	Int T&T 4½s 52	82	81¼	81¼
7	Int T&T 5s 55	85⅝	85½	85½
6	Jon&L 3¼s 61	99	98⅝	99
1	KCFtS 4s 36	82¾	82¼	82¾
1	KC Sou 5s 50	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜
1	Lac G 5½s 53	100	100	100
2	Laut N inc 75	59	59	59
35	Leh VHT 5s 54	66½	66	66½
20	Leh V 5s 2003st	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛
86	Leh V 4½s 2003	46¼	45⅝	45⅞
77	Leh V 4s 2003	41¾	40½	41½
2	Lou&A 5s 69	98½	98½	98½
18	L&N 4½s 2003	105⅞	105¾	105¾
2	L&N 3¾s 2003	101¾	101¾	101¾
4	Manati S 4s 57	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞
19	M-K-T 5s 62 A	68¾	68¼	68¾
50	M-K-T aj 5s 67	53¼	51½	51½
14	M-K-T 1st 4s 90	63¾	63¼	63¼
1	M-K-T 4s 62 B	57¾	57¾	57¾
62	Mo P 5½s 49	12⅛	12	12
25	Mo P 5s 65 A	62¾	62	62½
170	Mo P 5s 77 F	63⅝	62	62¼
20	Mo P 5s 78 G	62¾	62	62½
18	Mo P 5s 80 H	62½	62	62½
84	Mo P 5s 81 I	63	62	62¼
125	Mo P g 4s 75	26¾	26	26½
1	MWPPS 4½s 60	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
5	Mont P 3¾s 66	106¾	106½	106¾
14	Mor&E 4½s55	55½	55	55½
30	Mor&E 3½s 2000	56½	56	56⅜
2	NatDai 3¼s60	107¾	107¾	107¾
3	NERR 4s45	91¼	91¼	91¼
7	NOPS 5s55B	103½	103½	103½
15	NOTerm 4s53	99	98¾	98¾
20	NOTM 5½s54	76½	76	76⅛
88	NYC r 5s 2013	74¾	73½	74
49	NYC 4½s2013A	66½	65¼	66⅛
95	NYC cn4s98	71¼	70½	71
23	NYC cv3¼s52	95¼	95	95¼
6	NYCHR 3½s97	91½	91	91½
40	NYChSL 5½s74	103½	103	103¼
252	NYChSL 4½s78	96½	96	96⅜
69	NYNHH 6s48	58	57	57¼
70	NYNHH 4½s67	56	54¾	55½
24	NYNHH 4s55	53	52	52
21	NYNHH 4s56	53	52½	53
69	NYNHH 4s57	28½	28	28⅛
24	NYOW r4s92	13½	13	13
1	NYStm 3½s62	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
26	NYWB 4½s46	27	26⅜	26⅜
1	NorfS 5s2014	43	43	43
1	NorfS 4½s98	85½	85½	85½
54	NorP 6s2047	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5	NorP 5s2047D	79	79	79
21	NorP 4½s2047	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
28	NorP 4s97	98⅞	98¾	98¾
123	NorP 3s2047	63⅝	62½	62½
10	O&LCh 4s48	18½	18⅛	18½
1	OhioEd 4s65	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
14	OWRRN 4s61	108¾	108½	108¾
5	OtisSt 4½s62	104¾	104¾	104¾
20	PG&E 3¼s61	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
2	PG&E 4s64	108½	108½	108½
3	PenP&L 4½s74	108¾	108¾	108¾
17	PenP&L 3½s69	109¼	109¼	109¼
12	PenRR 4½sd70	102⅝	102¼	102¼
5	PenRR g4¼s81	109⅛	109	109
23	PenRR 3¾s70	103¼	102⅞	102⅞
14	PenRR 3¼s52	101¼	101⅛	101⅛
1	Peo&E 4s60	72	72	72
5	Peo&E inc4s90	32	32	32
15	PereM 4½s80	94	93⅞	94
2	PhilCo4¼s61	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
6	PhilEl 3½s67	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
56	PhRCI 6s49	25¾	25¼	25¼
38	PhRCI 5s73st	60½	59½	60
16	Portl GE 4½s60	102½	102	102¼
1	PrStlC 5s51	101	101	101
13	Rdg 4½s97A	101	100⅞	100⅞
4	RemR 3½s56	106¾	106¾	106¾
2	RepStl 4½s61	104¾	104½	104¾
11	RioGW 4s39	93	92⅛	92⅛
27	RiRoGW 4s49	55¾	55	55
6	RRIA&L 4½s34	44½	44	44
36	StLSF 5s50B	42⅞	42¼	42⅜
200	StLSF 4½s78	32⅞	32⅛	32¼
122	StLSF 4s50A	40	39⅛	39⅛
39	StLSW rf5s90	51	50	50
241	SeaAL c6s45	40¼	39	40
65	SeaAL 4s50st	65⅜	64½	64⅞
1	SeaAL 4s50uns	65¼	65¼	65¼
33	SeaAL rf4s59	30	29¾	29⅞
10	Sea-AL 6s35A	50	50	50
3	ShellU 2½s54	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
45	SoPac 4½s68	77⅞	77¼	77⅜
24	SoPac 4½s81	76¾	76¼	76⅜
142	SoPac 4½s69	77¾	77¼	77½
65	SoPac rf4s55	98½	98⅛	98¼
34	SoPac clt4s49	99⅝	99½	99½
80	SoPac 4½s Or77	82½	81¾	81¾
7	SoPSPT 4s50	104	103¾	103¾
16	SouRy g6s56	100	100	100
4	SouRy cn5s94	112	111¾	111¾
102	SouRy g4s56	83¼	82¼	82¾
5	StdONJ 2¾s 53	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1	SupOil 3½s56	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
3	TexCorp 3s65	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
5	TexCorp 3s59	105¾	105¾	105¾
21	T&P 5s79C	90⅝	89¾	90⅜
63	ThAve 5s60	32½	32	32
21	UnPac1st4s47	107¾	107½	107¾
10	UnPac 3½s71	104½	104½	104½
11	Un Drug 3¼s58	102⅛	102	102
1	Va Ry 3¾s66	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
3	Wab 4s81	78	77½	77½
6	Wab 4¼s91	70½	70¼	70¼
9	Wab 4s71	103¾	103¾	103¾
4	Walwrth 4s55	99½	99½	99½
3	W Sh 4s2361	67⅛	67	67
38	W Md 4s52	98½	97¾	97¾
8	WPac 1st5s46	91	89⅝	90⅝
5	WestUn 5s51	105	105	105
31	WestUn 5s60	104	103⅝	103⅞
8	WestUn 4½s50	105⅛	105	105
5	WhStl 3½s66	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
3	Wis Cen 4s 49	67	67	67
8	Young ST 3¼s 60	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝

Public Utility Bonds

	Rate	Mat	Bid	Asked
Bellows Falls Hy El	5	1958	104⅛	
Cent Maine Power	3½	1966	107	108⅛
Green Mtn Power	3¾	1963	104¾	106⅛
Narragansett El	3½	1966	109¼	111⅛
Savannah El & Pr	5	1955	108⅛	..
Springfield G & El	5	1957	104⅛	..
St. Joseph RLH & P	4½	1947	101⅛	..
Wisconsin Pub Ser	3¼	1971	107½	108

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4 5/8	5 1/8
American Barge Line Co	9 5/8	11
American Hardware Co	27	29
American Manufacturing	39	42
American Manufac 5 pf	90	..
American Wringer Co	7 1/2	8 3/8
*Amoskeag Company	37 3/4	..
*Amoskeag Company pf	78 3/4	..
Appleton Company	32	35
Applied Arts Corp	3 1/4	3 3/4
Arlington Mills	48	51 1/4
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	27 1/2	29 1/2
Automobile Banking Corp A	3	3 3/4
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	19 1/4	20 3/4
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	22 3/4	25
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	109 1/2	..
Bendix Home Appliance	5 3/8	6 1/8
Berkshire Fine Spinning	17 5/8	19
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	76	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99 1/2	..
Boston Wharf Company	20 1/2	22 3/8
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	35	37 3/4
Brown Co	1.20	1.50
Brown Co pf	24 1/4	27
Campbell A B Co Inc	5 1/2	6 3/8
Central Railway Signal A	38 3/4	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	34 1/4	36
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	15 7/8	17 1/4
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	34 7/8	37 3/8
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	26 1/4	28 3/4
Domestic Finance Corp pf	26 3/4	29 1/4
Draper Corporation	68 1/4	71 1/4
Dwight Manufacturing Co	15 5/8	17 1/8
Eastern Corporation	9 1/8	10
Eastern Corporation pf	19 3/8	21
Exolon Co	9 5/8	11 1/8
Family Finance Inc	11 7/8	13 1/4
Family Finance pf A	24 1/4	26 1/2
Food Fair Stores Inc	44 1/4	47 1/4
Fruit of the Loom	35 3/4	38
General Fire Extinguisher	16	17 1/2
General Machinery	20 1/4	22 1/8
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	7 5/8	8 5/8
Goodall Worsted Company	45 1/2	48 1/2
Graton & Knight Co	7 7/8	9 3/8
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	84 3/4	88 1/4
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	29 1/4	32 1/4
Great Northern Paper Co	31 3/4	33 3/4
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	60 1/4	..
Greenfield T & D $1.50 vcv pf	15 1/4	..
Harrington & Richardson	7/8	1 3/8
Haskelite Mfg Co	8 3/4	9 7/8
Heywood-Wakefield Co	27 3/4	29 1/4
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	19 3/8	21 1/4
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	14 3/8	16 1/4
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	23 3/4	26
Hooker Electro Chem	29	31 3/4
International Detrola	11	11 7/8
Keith George E Co	55	..
Kendall Company	9 1/8	10 3/8
Kennedy's Inc pf	19 5/8	21 1/2
Landers Frary & Clark	34 1/2	37
Lincoln Stores Inc	24	26
Lincoln Stores 7	107 1/2	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	6 1/2	7 1/4
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	105 1/2	110
Marathon Paper Mills	49 3/4	53
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	58 3/4	62
Merck & Co	40 1/2	43 1/2
Merck & Co 4 1/2 pf	109 3/4	113 3/4
Merrimack Manufacturing	46	49 1/4
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	86 1/4	..
†Metal & Thermit Corp	20 3/8	22 7/8
Millers Falls Company	9 3/8	10 3/4
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	[illegible]	8 3/4
Nashawena Mills	15 7/8	17 1/2
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	70	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	33 3/4	36 3/4
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	75 1/4	79 1/4
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	29 1/8	31 5/8
National Chemical & Mfg	4 7/8	5 3/4
National Shirt Shops	13 1/8	14 5/8
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	62 1/4	66 1/4
Newmarket Manufac Co	44 3/4	48
Nicholson File Company	34 1/2	37
Nonquitt Mills	31 1/4	34 1/4
Ohio Finance	9 1/8	10 1/2
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	38 3/4	41 3/4
Parker Appliance	12 5/8	14 1/8
Plymouth Cordage Company	116	120 1/2
*Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	62 1/2	..
*Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	87 1/2	..
Richardson & Co	48 1/2	51 1/2
Remington Arms Co Inc	2 3/4	3 1/4
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	29	31
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	29	..
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	50 3/4	..
Sanford Mills	37 3/4	40 3/4
Submarine Signal Co	27	29 1/2
Tampax Inc	6 5/8	7 3/8
Triumph Explosive Inc	2 3/8	2 3/4
United Elastic Corp	16 1/4	17 5/8
U S Envelope Company	64	69 1/4
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	119 1/2	124 1/2
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	73 3/4	77 1/2
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	103	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	24 3/4	27
Warner & Swasey Co	7 7/8	8 5/8
Warrent Bros Class B	32 3/4	35 3/4
Warren Bros Class C	8 3/8	9 1/2
West Point Manufacturing	39 3/4	42 3/4
Wickwire Spencer Steel	9 5/8	10 3/4

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	126 1/2	134 1/2
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	49 1/2	52
Aetna Life (1.20a)	33	34 3/4
Agricultural (3a)	67 1/2	71
American Alliance (1a)	20 3/4	22 3/4
American Casualty Company	10 7/8	12 1/8
American Equitable (1)	16 5/8	18 1/8
Amer Ins Newark (1/2a)	14 1/2	15 3/4
American Re-Insurance (2)	50 3/4	55 3/4
American Reserve	12	13 1/2
American Surety (2 1/2)	55 3/4	58 1/4
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6 1/4	7 1/4
Bankers & Shippers (4)	81 1/2	86 1/2
Boston (16a)	535	560
Camden Fire (1)	19 7/8	21 3/8
City of New York (1/2e)	17 3/8	19 3/8
Connecticut General Life (1a)	34 1/4	45 1/4
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	38 5/8	40 7/8
Federal (1.40)	45 1/2	49
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	58	62
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	82 1/2	86 1/2
Firemen's Newark (.40)	13 1/8	13 1/8
Franklin Fire	23 1/2	25 1/2
General Reinsurance (2)	46 1/4	49 1/4
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (1/2e)	17 1/4	19 1/4
Glens Falls (1.60)	42	44 1/2
Globe & Republic (1/2)	7 7/8	9
Great American Insurance (1.20)	26 5/8	27 3/8
Hanover (1.20)	25 3/4	27 3/4
Hartford Fire (2a)	96 1/4	100 1/4
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	42	45
Home Insurance (1.20)	27 5/8	29 3/8
Homestead (-e)	13 1/4	15
Insurance Co North Amer (2 1/2a)	81 3/4	84 1/4
Jersey Insurance (N Y) (1.80)	38 3/4	41 3/4
Knickerbocker (1/2)	7 3/8	8 1/2
Maryland Casualty	8 1/8	8 7/8
Massachusetts Bond (3 1/2)	68 1/2	72
Merchants&Mfs of NY (.40)	5 1/2	6 5/8
Merchants Fire Associ (1 1/2a)	46	49 1/4
National Fire (2)	53 1/4	56 1/4
National Liberty (.20a)	6 1/2	7 5/8
National Union (3a)	175	185
New Amsterdam Casualty (1/2e)	25 5/8	27 5/8
New Brunswick (1 1/2)	28 1/4	30 3/4
New Hampshire (1.60a)	45 1/2	48
New York (.80)	11 3/8	12 7/8
Hello Vic		
North River (1)	21 1/4	23 1/2
Northeast Insurance	4 3/4	5 1/2
Northern (3a)	89	93 1/2
Pacific Fire (5)	102 1/2	107 1/2
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	47 3/4	50 1/4
Peerless Casualty Company	12 7/8	14 1/2
Phoenix (2a)	79 1/2	83 1/2
Preferred Accident (.80a)	13 7/8	15 3/8
Providence-Washington (1a)	31 7/8	34 3/8
Reinsurance Cor New York (1/4g)	4 5/8	6 1/2
Republic Insurance Texas (1.20)	26 1/2	28 1/2
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20)	22 1/4	24 1/4
St Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	292	
Seaboard Surety (1a)	45 3/4	48 1/4
Security (1.40)	34 3/8	36 7/8
Springfield (4 1/2a)	115 1/2	121
Standard Accident	59 3/4	63 1/2
Travelers (16)	467	482
Un States Fid & Guarantee (1a)	35 3/8	37 3/8
United States Fire (2)	46 1/2	49 1/4
United States Guarantee (1.60a)	70 1/8	75 1/2
Westchester (1.20a)	31 5/8	33 7/8

aAlso extra or extras. gPaid last year. eDeclared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.29	3.61
Amerex Holding	24.25	26.125
American Business Shares	3.35	3.67
Axe Houghton Fund	13.25	14.36
Bond Inc Tr of America	101.57	105.80
Boston Fund	16.50	17.74
Broad Street Investing	26.91	29.09
Bullock Fund	14.54	15.93
Canadian Investment Fund	3.05	3.60
Century Shares Trust	27.38	29.34
Chemical Fund	9.31	10.07
Christiana Securities Co	2345.00	2445.00
Commodity Corp	9.20	
Consolidated Investment Tr	36.50	39.50
Dividend Shares	1.17	1.29
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	20.64	22.17
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	12.20	13.10
Equitable Investment Corp	29.15	31.34
Equity Corp $3 pf	35.75	38.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	17.85	19.22
Fund Investors Inc	21.03	23.05
General Capital	31.75	34.15
General Investors Trust	5.27	5.68
Incorporated Investors Tr	20.05	21.56
Institutional Sec. Bank Group	.84	.93
Inst Sec Insurance Group	1.03	1.14
Group Securities Inv		
Fully Admin Shares	6.75	7.42
Railroad Shares	3.64	4.02
Steel Shares	3.95	4.36

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
B-1	...	29.37	S-1	...	25.38
B-2	...	31.06	S-2	...	13.51
B-3	...	21.72	S-3	...	9.96
B-4	...	10.85	S-4	...	4.45
K-1	...	18.28	K-2	...	20.51

	Bid	Asked
†Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	30.90	....
†Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	38.40	
Manhattan Bond	8.85	9.73
Maryland Fund	4.40	5.00
Mass Invest Tr	20.53	22.08
Mass Inv 2d Fd	10.06	10.82
Mutual Invest	10.19	11.14
Nation Wide Voting	1.21	1.34
New England Fund	12.15	13.09
Old Colony Tr Assoc	18.375	20.25
Plymouth Fund Inc	.50	.55
Putnam Fund	13.43	14.44
Quarterly Income Shares	6.35	7.00
Railway & Light Sec	12.875	14.25
Railway & Light Sec pf	107.00	
Repub Invest Fund	3.18	3.49
Scudder Stevens & Clark	89.77	91.59
Spencer Trask Fund	13.54	14.43
State Street Invest	39.37	42.31
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.71	.80

'Blanket' License On Certain Exports

By the Associated Press

Washington

The Foreign Economic Administration has announced a group of commodities which may now be exported under a single "blanket" license to more than one consignee in any Latin American country which does not require "import recommendations" for the commodities.

In the past it has been necessary for exporters to make separate applications for licenses to export to each consignee. The new procedure, which goes into effect at once, is expected to reduce paper work for United States exporters and enable them to schedule business farther ahead.

N. J. Commission Approves Proposed 'Phone Rate Cuts

NEWARK, N. J. (AP)—The New Jersey Public Utility Commission has approved, over the objections of Commissioner Crawford Jamieson, a rate schedule which it estimated would save customers of the New Jersey Bell Telephone Company $720,000 a year.

Mr. Jamieson had declared the proposed settlement would benefit "users of telephones who are least in need of it" and was "inadequate and unsound." The majority opinion, however, said further study must precede any basic revision of rates and it called the reduction one of the most generous made by the nation's telephone companies as a result of a Federal Communications Commission ruling.

The FCC ordered the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. to give affiliated companies a larger share of the receipts from long-distance telephone business.

Under the schedule just approved, the utility commission said, the intrastate mileage rates for certain types of telephone service (Mr. Jamieson described this as private wires) "will be considerably reduced."

Other reductions were on toll calls within the state, residence extension telephones, and business extension and private branch exchange telephones.

The board estimated $675,000 of the $720,000 saving would go to 80,000 to 90,000 mileage and extension customers.

G. E. Net 36c Share; New Orders Drop

SCHENECTADY (AP) — Shipments of General Electric Co. in the quarter ended March 31 increased $76,752,000, Gerard Swope, president, reported at the annual meeting.

During the same period new orders dropped more than $30,000,000.

Mr. Swope said the decline in new orders started last year is continuing, and the Canadian subsidiary of the company is having the same experience.

He told stockholders that during the past four years General Electric spent $116,000,000 for new plants in addition to operating new plants for the Government costing $153,000,000.

In the quarter ended March 31, General Electric reports a net profit of $10,384,405, equal to 36 cents each on 28,845,927 common shares, compared with $10,442,575, or approximately the same amount per common share, in the comparable 1943 period.

New orders received during the period totaled $391,901,000, against $422,047,000 in the 1943 quarter. Net sales billed in the current period were $354,624,206, compared with $277,872,103 in the similar period a year ago.

Federal taxes for the 1944 period were $55,450,000 after deducting $5,550,000 postwar refund, compared with $60,000,000 in 1943 after $6,000,000 postwar refund.

Other earnings statements follow:

Gillette Safety Razor Co. reports net profit for the quarter ended March 31 of $894,152, equal to 27 cents a common share, compared with $839,219, or 24 cents a share, in the 1943 quarter.

General Cigar Co., Inc., reports net profit for the quarter ended March 31, after $78,000 reserves for contingencies and $250,193 taxes, of $215,878, equal to 27 cents a common share, compared with $338,971, or 53 cents a share, in the 1943 quarter after similar reserves and $492,878 taxes.

Alpha Portland Cement Co. reports a net loss of $146,307 for the 12 months ended March 31, which added to dividend requirements of $591,356 resulted in a total deficit of $737,663. This is compared with a net profit of $1,089,646 in the period ended in 1943 and a surplus of $149,195 after dividends of $940,451.

Phelps Dodge Corp. earnings for the first quarter were approximately $3,250,000, or 64 cents a share. Louis S. Cates, president, told stockholders at the annual meeting. The company was estimated to have earned 71 cents a share in the same period of last year. Mr. Cates said it was reasonable to expect that 1944 earnings would not be less than in 1943 when the company earned $2.78 cents a share.

Howe Sound Co. reports net profit after taxes and $76,977 depreciation for the quarter ended March 31 or $193,513, equal to 42 cents a share, compared with $429,037, or 93 cents a share, in the similar 1943 quarter after taxes and $117,795 depreciation. Gross income for the two periods was $2,515,330 and $4,029,289, respectively.

Survey Shows Over 50 P. C. Soldiers Want Their Old Jobs Back After War

NEW YORK (AP)—A survey among servicemen that may indicate the trend of soldier thinking showed that slightly more than half the servicemen questioned want their old jobs back, while about 10 per cent intend to seek new employment more suited to the skills learned in the armed forces.

Questionnaires sent to some 3,000 soldiers from Genesee County, New York, by the local Committee for Economic Development have brought back 1,034 replies which showed:

Five hundred and forty six want the same jobs; 130 have other intentions; 99 wish other employment based on new skills; 92 "don't know"; 75 were students; 58 have their own businesses; 23 don't intend to return to Genesee County and 11 wish to remain in the armed forces.

The survey was conducted by Carl Sears of Batavia, and was reported at a state progress meeting of the CED.

	Bid	Asked
Wellington Fund	15.96	17.53
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	5.875	6.625
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.62	....
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.59	....
Diversified Tr C	3.55	....
Diversified Tr D	5.25	6.00
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.60	4.20
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.65	5.39
Nation Wide Sec	3.50	....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	38.75	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.04	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.65	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.55	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.23	....
Super of Am Tr AA	2.27	....
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	16.20	....
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.70	....
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	2.50	2.875
First Boston Corp	25.00	27.00

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p.m.. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	20 7/8	22 1/8
Bank of New York (14)	390	402
Bankers Trust (1.40)	48 3/8	50 3/8
Brooklyn Trust (4)	93 1/2	98 1/2
Central Hanover Bk & Trust (4)	97	100 1/2
Chase National (1.40)	37 3/8	39 3/8
Chemical Bank & Trust (1.80)	48 3/8	50 3/8
Commercial (1.60)	46 3/4	49 1/4
Continental Bank & Trust (.80)	18 1/2	20
Corn Exchange Bank & Tr (2.40)	47 1/2	50
Empire Trust (3)	73 1/2	77 1/2
First National New York (80)	1585	1625
Guaranty Trust (12)	307	315
Irving Trust (.60)	14 3/8	15 3/8
Kings County (80)	1500	
Lawyers Trust (1)	36 1/2	39 1/2
Manufacturers Trust (2)	47 5/8	50 1/8
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	50 3/4	52 3/4
National City (1)	34 3/8	36 3/8
New York Trust (3 1/2)	92 1/2	96 1/2
Public (1 1/2)	37 1/4	39 3/4
Title Guaranty & Trust	6 1/8	6 7/8
United States (60a)	1485	1530

(a)Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	‡300	
First National (2)	48 1/2	51
Merchants National (12)	315	330
†New England Trust (30)	‡400	
National Rockland (2)	53	58
National Shawmut (1)	24	25 3/4
Pilgrim Trust (8)	200	
Second National (4)	126	133
†State Street Trust (8)	273	
United States Trust (.50)	9 1/8	10 3/8
United States Trust pf (.80)	16 1/8	17 5/8
Webster & Atlas (2)	57	61

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	13 5/8	15 1/8
Beverly Gas & Electric	37	
Brockton Gas Light	8	8 7/8
Central Maine Power 6 pf	106 1/2	111 1/2
Central Maine Power 7 pf	116 1/2	121 1/2
Cent Vermont Pub Serv	14 7/8	16 3/8
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	108	
Conn Light & Power	39 1/2	41 3/4
Eastern Utilities Asso	22	24
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1 1/2	2
Fall River Gas Works	23 1/2	
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	36 1/4	39
Green Mountain Power pf	80	84
Hartford Electric Light	47 1/4	50
Haverhill Electric	25 3/4	28 1/4
Haverhill Gas Light	15 3/4	17 1/2
Holyoke Water Power	15 7/8	17 7/8
Lawrence Gas & Electric	30	
Lowell Electric Light	36 3/4	39 3/4
Lynn Gas & Electric	77 1/4	80 3/4
Mass Power & Light pf	17 1/4	18 1/2
Mass Utilities Asso pf	30 3/4	33 1/4
Narragansett Elec pf	55 3/4	59
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	28 1/4	30
N E Power Assn 6 pf	58 3/4	60 3/4
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	104	108
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	94	98
N E Public Serv $7 pf	38	40 1/2
N E Public Serv $6 pf	37	39 1/2
Newport Electric	21 3/4	
Providence Gas	7 1/2	8 3/8
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	109 1/2	114 1/2
R I Pub Serv pf	30 1/4	32 3/4
Rockland Light & Power	7 1/4	8 1/8
Springfield Gas Light	20 1/4	22 1/4
Western Mass Companies	23	25

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	113 1/2	118 1/2
Liberty Aircraft	12 3/4	13 1/2
Piper Aircraft	7 1/4	8
Pollak Manufacturing Co	8 3/4	9 3/4

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
May Wheat					
Chicago	1.73 3/8	1.73 3/8	1.73 3/8	1.73 3/8	
Minneapolis	.....	.....	1.65 3/8	1.65 3/8	
Kansas City	.....	.....	1.63 1/2	1.63 1/2	
July Wheat					
Chicago	1.68 1/2	1.68	1.68 1/2	1.68 1/8	
Minneapolis	1.65 1/8	1.64 3/4	1.64 3/4	1.65	
Kansas City	1.59 3/4	1.59 1/2	1.59 5/8	1.59 5/8	
Sept. Wheat					
Chicago	1.65 3/4	1.65 1/8	1.65 1/2	1.65 1/2	
Minneapolis	1.60	1.59 3/4	1.59 7/8	1.59 3/4	
Kansas City	1.58 1/4	1.57 7/8	1.58	1.58 1/8	
July Oats					
Chicago	.73 3/8	.77 7/8	.78 3/8	.78 1/8	
Minneapolis	.76 7/8	.76 1/2	.76 7/8	.76 1/2	
Rye, Chicago					
May	1.28 3/8	1.28 5/8	1.27 1/2	1.27 7/8	1.28 1/2
July	1.25 7/8	1.26 3/8	1.25 1/2	1.26 1/8	1.26
Sept.	1.23 1/2	1.24	1.22 3/4	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Dec.	1.24	1.24 3/4	1.23 3/8	1.24 1/4	1.24
Barley, Chicago					
May	.....	.....	.....	1.28	1.28
July	.....	.....	.....	1.24 5/8	1.24 3/4
Sept.	1.19	1.19 1/8	1.18 3/8	1.18 3/4	1.18 7/8

Wool

Grease					
May	....	....	....	94.09	94.0
July	....	....	....	92.0b	92.0
October	....	....	....	88.5b	88.5
December	....	....	....	86.0b	86.0
March	....	....	....	84.5b	84.5
Tops					
May	128.2	128.2	128.2	128.0	128.4
July	121.5	121.5	121.5	121.1b	121.6
October	116.7	116.7	116.7	116.6b	117.5
December	113.8	113.8	113.5	113.0b	114.0
March	111.2	111.2	110.5	110.1b	111.5

b-Bid. n-Nominal.

Cotton

May	20.86	21.01	20.78	20.00	20.87
July	20.46	20.59	20.40	20.59	20.46
October	19.75	19.88	19.70	19.88	19.78
December	19.52	19.68	19.48	19.67	19.59
March	19.33	19.49	19.27	19.49	19.35

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Onions					
November	....		....	1.68n	1.68
Eggs					
October	38.40	38.40	38.20	38.30	38.40
Potatoes					
November	....	....	....	2.90n	2.90

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch Pierce, Fenner & Beane; wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Boston Stocks

April 19

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
8.75	Bos & Alb	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	107
2.00	Bos Edison	33 7/8	33 1/4	33 7/8	33 1/2
.80a	Bos Her-Trav	21 1/4	20 5/8	20 5/8	21
..	B&M st pf	3	3	3	3 1/2
..	B&M st D pf	8 7/8	8 7/8	8 7/8	8
	E Mass St Ry	55 1/4	55 1/4	55 1/4	54
14.50c	E M SR 1 pf	100	99	99	100
	E Mass SR p B	65	60	60	73
.25a	Eastern SS	11 3/4	11 1/4	11 3/8	11 1/2
..	Mass Util Asso	1	1	1	1
	N E G&E pf	26 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	29
1.50a	N E Tel&Tel	105 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4	105
..	North Butte	37s	37s	37s	38s
	Old ColonyRR	20c	20c	20c	20c
.20a	Reece But H	10 1/2	10 1/8	10 1/8	10 3/8
.05d	Reece Fold M	1 1/8	1 1/8	1 1/8	1 3/8
.60	Shawmut Asso	13 1/8	13 1/8	13 1/8	13 1/8
.80a	Torrington	32 1/2	32 1/4	32 1/2	33
2.30	Unit Shoe M	71 1/4	71 1/4	71 1/4	70 3/4

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1944, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1943 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1943, no regular rate.

Bell Stockholders Deny Union Demand for Place on Board

NEW YORK, April 19 (AP)—Stockholders of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. turned thumbs down today on attempts of a group of employee-stockholders to gain a place on the board of directors through one of the telephone's labor organizations, and re-elected the present board sponsored by the management.

Of 18,870,000 shares outstanding, approximately 11,250,000 were represented at the meeting in person or by proxy. The management slate of directors received votes representing 11,236,781 shares, while Charles H. Parsons, a plant worker for the New York Telephone Co., and Mrs. Elizabeth Walsh, nominees of the group representing the United Telephone Organizations, each received votes representing 13,177 shares.

Some Sharp Exchanges

There were several sharp exchanges between stockholders and Henry Mayer, attorney for the labor group, over merits of the proposal to broaden labor representation in management of the company.

It was the first time in the long history of the country's largest corporate enterprise that a labor group, owning stock in the corporation, had attempted to participate directly in the affairs of management.

Messrs. Mayer and Parsons termed the move "a new adventure in labor management relationships" and said they regarded it as logical in view of the large number of telephone workers owning stock in the company. Both indicated further efforts would be made to accomplish their program.

The meeting today was attended by between 400 and 500 stockholders.

Big Expansion Plans

Mr. Gifford told the annual meeting that "we have many new things we expect to do.

"We expect to provide intercity networks—ultimately nationwide in extent—for television. We plan to try out shortwave radio relay systems for long distance telephone service and for television.

"We know that coaxial cable systems—cables which are capable of carrying several hundred telephone conversations simultaneously in two metal tubes a little larger than a lead pencil with a copper wire inside each extending along its axis—work very satisfactorily but we do not know whether radio relay systems will work better or prove more economical."

Mr. Gifford said the giant company had 1,000,000 applications on file for telephones which couldn't be satisfied now. He added, however, that the company was meeting all essential war demands.

World's Largest Company

The American Telephone & Telegraph Co. is the world's largest business enterprise. At the end of 1943 the number of Bell System telephones in service was 21,246,600, the annual report disclosed. The company had 651,711 stockholders of record scattered all over the world and the average number of shares held was 29 at the end of the year. Approximately 60,000 employees held stock but no stockholder held as much as one-half of one per cent of the total outstanding.

The Bell System controls between 80 and 90 per cent of the country's telephone business, owns the giant Western Electric Co., the Bell Laboratories, and has an interest in a number of subsidiary and other associated telephone companies. The company's physical properties carry a balance sheet value of more than $5,000,000,000.

It has larger net income, pays a larger aggregate of dividends and has the most stockholders of any private enterprise. One of its outstanding characteristics has been the financing of growth by selling stock to investors and maintaining uninterrupted dividend payments despite the failure to earn the full amount in some recent years.

For more than half a century dividends paid by the company and its predecessor have been not less than $7.50 a share annually. For about 15 years ended with 1921, payments were $8 a share and since then the rate has been $9 a share.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The stock market traced another minor wiggle on its sidewise course last week, losing what it had made the previous week. But the movement meant little; volume was the smallest in about six months. On no day did trading reach 1,000,000 shares, and Saturday's volume, the smallest volume for any Saturday since October, was only about 240,000 shares.

There was little news of interest to the market, and the market acted as if it wouldn't pay any attention even if there was important news. There seems to be just one thing the market is waiting for—the invasion. That will be such big news that a major movement of the market may result. It may then break out of the narrow range of this year, and either shoot up to something round 155 on the Dow-Jones' averages, or down to something round 125 or lower.

Major guessing in the Street, therefore, revolves around the date of the invasion and its course and implications. Nobody pretends to have any idea when it will start, and so the guessing on this score stops about where it starts. But there is this possible bullish guess.

The invasion will not be launched until there is a good chance of its success. If it succeeds it will succeed considerably faster than did the Italian campaign. If it goes well, the Germans, pressed on three sides, will be on their last legs. And, goes the guess, that will be extremely bullish on the market.

One of the reasons why it can be bullish was indicated last week when War Mobilizer Byrnes indicated that the Treasury is already drawing working plans for a change in the tax schedules after the war. The change, so far as corporate taxes are concerned, could hardly be anything but a reduction.

The argument for a tax reduction can have great popular appeal. The excess profits tax is wasteful. The day of great sacrifices will be past. There will be pressure for higher wages. The higher wages cannot be paid without either raising the prices on the consumer gods of the future or else lowering the tax rates on corporations so that in the postwar the workmen can get what during the war the Treasury is getting.

Mr. Fleming can be heard each week on the NBC network on Saturday evenings at 6:30 Eastern War Time, commenting on the news under the title "People's War."

Bulk of 556 Newspapers Increasing Price in '43 Maintained Circulation

NEW YORK (AP)—At least 556 newspapers increased their prices last year and most of them either maintained circulation or regained temporary losses which followed the rise, a survey by the American Newspaper Publishers Association showed.

Of 1,216 newspapers replying to a questionnaire, 556 said they had made increases in one or more circulation classifications during 1943.

Little or no loss in circulation was reported by 113 of these while 120 showed, instead of losses, gains ranging to 29 per cent.

Losses of 5 per cent were reported by 145 papers, 75 later recovering and 48 of these finding demand continuing upward to as much as 25 per cent above previous levels.

Losses of 6 to 9 per cent were shown by 26 newspapers, of 10 to 14 per cent by 10, and of 15 to 18 per cent by three, but most of these reported subsequent recoveries.

Typical comment from publishers was that demand for papers was so great circulations would rise rapidly except for the newsprint curtailment order of the War Production Board which makes it impossible to print more papers.

Pullman Standard to Start Work on Box Car Order

BESSEMER, Ala. (AP)—Pullman Standard Car Manufacturing Company's Bessemer plant will start construction next month of 1,100 all-steel box cars for the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, F. O. Reemer, Pullman vice-president, announced.

The order, valued at $3,000,000, was placed more than two years ago but materials for the cars are just being released by the War Production Board.

Mr. Reemer said the cars, each of 50-foot capacity and measuring 40 feet, six inches in length, will be turned out at the rate of about 20 per day.

Beyer, ODT Official, Believed on Way Out

WASHINGTON, April 19 (AP)—Otto Beyer, director of transport personnel of the Office of Defense Transportation, apparently is on the way out following differences of opinion with the new ODT director, Col. J. Monroe Johnson.

Friends of Mr. Beyer, a former member of the National Mediation Board, predicted today he would resign in the near future, probably to take another government job.

Jack Garrett Scott, general counsel of ODT, resigned recently to return to private practice. He too was reported to have disagreed with Mr. Johnson.

Mr. Beyer was a close friend of the late director Joseph B. Eastman.

Cottonseed Crushings Off

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported that cottonseed crushed in the eight-month period, Aug. 1 to March 31, totaled 3,505,664 tons, compared with 3,987,008 tons in the corresponding period a year ago.

Biddle Against Freezing Sale U. S. Property

WASHINGTON (AP) — Attorney General Francis Biddle has gone on record against proposed legislation to "freeze" the sale of certain kinds of government property after the war, except on the specific authorization of Congress.

Mr. Biddle told the Senate Military Affairs subcommittee studying contract termination and kindred demobilization problems that the adoption of such a policy "may play into the hands of those who wish to withhold property from the market or to destroy it in order to protect vested interests."

Flexible Procedures

Although he said Congress should lay down broad policies with respect to surplus property disposal, Mr. Biddle declared procedures should be flexible so that government agencies may move promptly and meet rapidly changing market conditions.

"For this reason," Mr. Biddle testified, "I doubt the wisdom of provisions that forbid sales of particular kinds of government property such as ships, shipyards, pipe lines, magnesium, synthetic rubber and steel plants, pending further action by Congress.

"Everyone wants to avoid haphazard or ill-considered sales. On the other hand, adoption of a proposal to freeze sales of property may lead to serious difficulties. If property is frozen for a long period, it may be difficult at the end of the period to dispose of it on terms that will bring the government any substantial return. . . .

"The pressure by private groups who wish the property withheld to prevent its use in competition with existing plants will become greater as time goes on. In short, this prohibition against sale may play into the hands of those who wish to withhold property from the market or destroy it in order to protect vested interests.

Urges Prompt Move

"If we wish to encourage new enterprises and the maximum private use of these government plants, particularly in newly industrialized areas in the West, South and Southwest, it may be necessary for us to move promptly. . . ."

He suggested, that instead of freezing the sales of some types of properties, the central agency in charge of demobilization be required to submit a public report outlining proposals to dispose of plants of a particular type.

This report could be made the subject of a public hearing, and then submitted to Congress before it is carried into effect, Mr. Biddle said, so that Congress, if it disapproved the plan, could take "any action that it thinks desirable."

Ward Charges P. O. Aiding Strikers

CHICAGO (AP) — Montgomery Ward & Co. charged that postoffice officials were aiding strikers at the Chicago mail order house by removing 70 employees from the Ward plant and refusing to deliver parcels.

"On Thursday, April 13, the United States Postoffice removed its 70 employees from Ward's Chicago mail order house," the company said in a statement. "This action, taken in aid of the strike started on Wednesday, ended a service which had been established for more than 30 years.

"On Monday, April 17, the United States Postoffice at Chicago refused to deliver to Ward's incoming parcels from customers on which postage had been fully paid."

Postmaster Ernest J. Kruetgen commented:

"We have a contract with Ward's and we carry it out to a t. We cannot go out of our way for them, but we give them as good service as we have always done. We accept everything that they send out."

Aluminum Wage Demand Ruling Refused by WLB

WASHINGTON (AP) — The War Labor Board has declined to take action on the request of the C. I. O. aluminum workers to set a retroactive date for any wage increases which might result from a WLB order on a dispute between the union and the Aluminum Company of America.

The board said that the issue of retroactivity would be considered at the time the wage dispute itself was decided by the board. Labor members dissented.

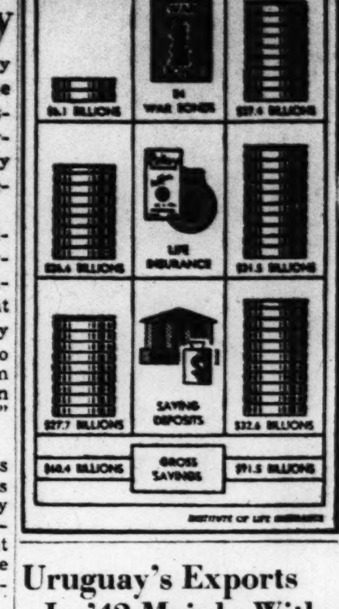
The union has contracts covering about 70,000 workers in 13 plants of the company. Last January, the union demanded a general increase of 15 cents an hour, a uniform hiring rate of 95 cents, and a uniform wage structure in all the plants. The union had asked that all these adjustments be made as of January 20 and that the board rule on this issue before considering the merits of the wage dispute.

A. T. & T. Units Granted National Security Award

WASHINGTON (AP)—The 24 associated companies of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company have been granted the national security award for superior organization for plant protection and security, the Office of Civilian Defense announced.

The announcement said the awards were the first ever granted to all establishments of a mojor corporation simultaneously.

U. S. Savings Up 31 Billion Since '41



Uruguay's Exports In '42 Mainly With Allies and Sweden

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Uruguay's $57,774,624 export business during 1942 was mainly with the United States, the United Kingdom and Sweden, the Republic's annual report to the Securities and Exchange Commission disclosed.

More than $50,000,000 was in livestock and associated products with the U. S. purchasing $25,017,256; the United Kingdom $18,274,204, and Sweden $6,446,128 of the total exports.

Of the $63,661,820 imports, $20,069,145 was from the United States, $9,963,116 from Brazil and $8,340,898 from the United Kingdom.

Uruguay's 1942 revenue was 116,978,705 pesos, its expenditures 120,558,465 pesos. Internal funded debt outstanding on Dec. 31, 1942, was reported at 354,973,418 pesos and external debt at 14,141,733 British pounds, $51,403,100 and 114,344,458 French francs.

The report, required under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, was filed by Juan Carlos Blanco of the Uruguayan embassy in Washington.

Union, Coal Owners Come to No Accord

WASHINGTON, April 19 (AP)—A conference between soft coal operators and the United Mine Workers failed to produce an accord yesterday on U. M. W. President John L. Lewis' demand for prompt payment of money claimed by the miners for travel time.

Some Northern operators indicated a willingness to pay the bill now if stabilization officials approve.

Edward R. Burke, President of the Southern Coal Operators Association, said the members of that organization would not pay. They have not signed an agreement with the U. M. W., and are testing the principle of portal-to-portal payment in the Federal courts.

Mr. Lewis estimates that $18,000,000 is due under the miners' agreement to settle their travel time claims for last April, May, and June on the basis of $40 per miner. This settlement, however, is contingent upon the War Labor Board's approval of the entire U. M. W.-operator contract now before it. The board has delayed acting until a Presidential committee makes a complete report on the extent of underground travel time.

Halsey, Stuart Gets $17,000,000 Issue

NEW YORK (AP)—Halsey, Stuart & Co. and associates were high bidders at a competitive sale of $17,000,000 Louisiana Power & Light Co. first mortgage bonds. The group bid 101.9099 for the issue as 3s, representing a cost to the company of 2.90 per cent.

Reoffering was planned at 103 upon formal award and approval of regulatory bodies.

F.D.I.C. Banks' U. S. Holdings $58 Billions

WASHINGTON (AP)—Commercial banks insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation bought $17,982,000,000 worth of Government securities last year to increase their holdings to $58,694,000,000, FDIC Chairman Leo T. Crowley reported tonight.

The purchases brought total assets to a record $112,246,000,000 with the quality in general Crowley said, "the highest of FDIC record."

Bank investments in obligations of states and other political subdivisions declained $246,000,000 during the year to $3,288,000,000 while holdings of other securities fell $402,000,000 to $2,697,000,000.

Loans and discounts aggregating $18,843,000,000 on Dec. 31 were $63,000,000 below the total for a year earlier but $1,451,000,000 larger than at mid-year.

The banks' total deposits, Crowley said, amounted to $104,116,000,000, an increase of $16,295,000,000 for the year, with $11,218,000,000 of the gain recorded in demand deposits of individuals, partnerships and corporations. These totaled $58,346,000,000 at year's end.

Capital accounts increased $397,000,000 during the year to a total of $7,454,000,000, equal to 6.6 per cent of book value of assets, compared with 7.4 per cent a year earlier.

N. Y. State, Federal Rulings Clash On Milk Marketing

ALBANY, N. Y., April 19 (AP)—A New York State-ordered increase of 60 cents per hundredweight in the producer price of fluid milk in the Hudson-Mohawk marketing area is a "direct violation" of Office of Price Administration ceilings, Lester W. Herzog, Albany district OPA director, asserts.

Mr. Herzog said yesterday that it is "the duty" of his office to enforce ceiling prices, but added that he had not decided what steps would be taken in the Hudson-Mohawk area, which is the Albany district.

The increase from the ceiling price of $4, including a 60-cent Federal subsidy, to $4.60 was ordered by Agriculture Commissioner C. Chester du Mond. It had been approved by more than 77 per cent of the area producers in a referendum.

Mr. du Mond said he "is required to take such action under the law of the State."

Synthetic Rubber Supply Seen Ample

NEW YORK (AP) — Aedquate supplies of synthetic rubber by the end of this year to meet all military and essential civilian needs was predicted by John L. Collyer, president of the B. F. Goodrich Co.

"Rising production of synthetic rubber, currently at an annual rate of more than 700,000 tons, imposes new manpower problems in practically all branches of rubber manufacturing as well as in the textile industry," Mr. Collyer reported at the annual meeting of stockholders.

"Our problem of synthetic rubber supply is rapidly being solved," he continued.

Mr. Collyer added however, that the goal of adequate supplies of manmade rubber by the closing months of this year could not be achieved "unless sufficient skilled men are available not only to produce the new synthetic product, but also to convert it into finished goods."

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OKLAHOMA NATURAL GAS CO.

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Price $52 per share

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CLASSIFIED

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MANUFACTURERS OF RADIO TUBES

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Make your summer vacation count for VICTORY

Students over 16—and teachers, too—there are many interesting jobs here for you . . . jobs that help to speed urgently needed supplies for the FIGHTING FRONTS. We shall be pleased to have you with us. Mail the coupon NOW for information.

BAKER and PASTRY COOK Somewhere there is a middle-aged woman looking for a position who has been a good "home" baker. There is such a position for one in a private country club; experience unnecessary; pleasant working conditions. Remuneration includes comfortable home. Address Box 329, Summit, N. J.

DISPLAY WOMAN
A fine small department store in New York metropolitan area requires a young woman for display work; some experience in store or art school required. LOUIS HARRIS, Inc., MONTCLAIR, N. J.

BEGINNERS or experienced workers, 16-35. Novelty jewelry. Interesting work. Earnings according to merit. Room 607, 24 E. 21st Street, N. Y. C. AL. 4-6693.

GENERAL housekeeper in modern farm home, Monadnock region, southern New Hampshire; adults. Box E-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SECRETARY wanted for small office, experience not absolutely necessary. Phone HUB. 4432 (Mass.).

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED
3 adults; good home and location. Phone KENmore 0822-J (Boston)

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also
MEN FOR HEAVY WORK
Apply
PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT, One, Norway Street, Boston

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

ADVERTISING ARTISTS for large mid-west department store—experienced in women's fashions or home furnishings. Good salary and pleasant working conditions. Give full information about your training and experience and salary expected in your first letter. All replies confidential. Box X-3, 333 No. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Suite 2900.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

NEW YORK 7, NEW YORK
A PLACEMENT SERVICE
Executives, Sales and Office Personnel
Men, Women and Juniors
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FOR SALE—The 14-room Colonial Inn, Kittery, Maine, filled and going proposition; can be kept this way indefinitely; excellent reason. For particulars THE COOK REAL ESTATE AGENCY, Kittery, Maine.

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STRONG young woman, Christian Scientist, 3 small sons, would like to give service in country during summer vacation in return for board for all and small remuneration. Box X-23, The Christian Science Monitor, 500 5th Ave., N.Y.C.

COMPANION available in exchange for meals and residence. Philadelphia vicinity; now employed part time. M-2, 2619 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia, Pa.

SITUATIONS WANTED

COUPLE desire position where 18 years' experience as working managers of their own Connecticut inn can be used to advantage; efficient in all departments, especially food and maintenance; prefer N. E. State full particulars first letter. Box 32, Englewood, Fla.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE, alert, mature Christian Scientist wishes position in a refined home where companionship and responsibility are desired. Write Box K-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

PRACTICAL nurse or housekeeper, for 1 or 2 willing to go anywhere. MRS. EFFIE CURTIS, 785 Brill Street, Phoenix, Arizona.

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

TO FIND your special aptitudes and learn how to use them constructively consult Careers for Women, 342 Madison, MU 2-0333, N. Y. C.

BEAUTY SHOPS

JIMMY — HAIRDRESSER
33 W. 42 Bet. 5th and 6th, N. Y. C., Rm. 1019
Permanents $5 to $7.50. Hours 10-7. Lo. 5-3511

HOMES WANTED

HOME for 2 twin tiger cats where love and care will be given; domesticated; 2 years old. Sta. 0433 (Mass.).

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ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Co., 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C. Lo 5-6000. 24-hr. service. Suburban branches.

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RESIDENT JANITOR

Steady position for the right couple; nice apartment; utilities and paid vacation; satisfactory pay. Apply 19 Garden St., Cambridge, Mass. TRO. 2263.

RADIO ENGINEER, thoroughly experienced in ultra-high-frequency theory and technique, with or without patent law experience, preferably young and with some knowledge of mechanical engineering, desired by established New York City patent law firm for employment presently or after the war as consultant and with view to becoming patent lawyer; state education, experience, age, and salary expected. Write Box P-9, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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18 Years' Experience—Draft Exempt
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INFORMATION
About Placing Classified Advertisements

Classified advertisements are accepted for publication in any ONE edition of The Christian Science Monitor or in ALL three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia, and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States of U. S. A., Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

Rates Per Agate Line Per Day for Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

For Situations Wanted Advertising:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	18c	35c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	15c	30c
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MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE

All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line. For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

CLASSIFIED

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Brick and shingle dwelling, 6 rooms; one-car garage; good transportation to New Kensington or Pittsburgh, Pa., within 2 blocks from door; owner employed in another location. Address M-227, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SOUTH CHATHAM, Cape Cod, Mass.—14 acres, 2 buildings, overlooking Nantucket Sound; 3 minutes to bathing; business opportunity; ready for occupancy; $15,000 before June 1st. 180 Pine Ridge Rd., Waban. Tel. Las 2910.

REDUCED to $13,500.00; Hampton, N. H.; 1790 Colonial, 10 rooms, 1½ baths, oil heat, swimming pool; barn, 3¼ acres land; could not be built for $30,000.00; perfect condition. Box 175, Medford, Mass.

AN OPPORTUNITY — 6-room cottage, furnished; conveniences; near lake, mountains; East Jaffrey, N. H., low price. Box E-46, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

REAL ESTATE FOR RENT

FOR RENT, Centre Harbor, New Hampshire, organizational camp equipped for 50; lake frontage. Dalton, Violet Lane, Westport, Conn.

REAL ESTATE—INSURANCE

GEORGE GILES & SON
INSURANCE SPECIALIZING—REALTORS
689 Mass. Avenue, Cambridge, Mass. KIR. 2345

TO LET—FURNISHED

FURNISHED house, 7 rooms; oil heat; garage; near train and bus service; adults preferred. Tel. (mornings) Melrose 0115-J (Mass.).

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WANTED — 2-room unfurnished apartment, between 34th and 70th, East Side, N. Y. C. Write Box W-14, S. 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

WANTED — 4 or 5 room unfurnished apt., moderate rental; commuting distance N. Y. C. Write Box H-9, S. 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

WANTED UNFURNISHED

MIAMI, FLA.—3-bedroom bungalow; northeast; 3 adults; no pets. Box 160, The Christian Science Monitor, 1239 Ingraham Building.

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Hotel SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES Friendly Service BRADFORD KENDRICK Manager
Huntington ROOMS ALL WITH BATH
Single, $2.00 and up
Double, $3 and $3.50
307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass. Opp. Y.M.C.A.

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MARBLEHEAD, MASS. — Pleasant, sunny room, center of town, near transportation; breakfasts if desired. Marblehead 2771-R.

PHILADELPHIA, Germantown—Double room, twin beds; cool and airy; semi-private bath; convenient transportation. Vic 6186.

BOSTON, Commonwealth Ave.—Comfortable, nicely furnished front room. Call Circle 9267, Box J-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their long-distance, local moving and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester Center 24, Boston, Mass. Tel. TAL. 2400.

EST. 1911 HENRY P. TOWNSEND—1916. Moving, crating, packing, shipping; fireproof storage; member Allied Van Lines, Inc. Office warehouse 241 North Ave., Westfield, N. J. Tel. 2-1621.

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MATTRESSES REMADE $5
Double $6 (using old ticking). Box springs repaired. Prompt service. Phone Com. 2821
New Custom-made Mattresses $24.50 up.
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FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
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EXPERT WORK WHILE YOU WAIT
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UPHOLSTERED furniture repaired, cleaning, furniture polishing, repairing, work in homes. HOROWITZ, 3560 82nd St., Jackson Heights, N. Y. NE 9-2786.

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BIG cash prices for worn fur coats, chokers, scarfs, etc. J. Fox, 110 W. 34th, opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CHick 4-4408.

ELECTRIC diaper washer or small washer. Box J02, Unionville, Chester County, Pa.

New Jersey

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RESTAURANTS
ATLANTIC CITY
Delicious Food Delightful Surroundings Reasonable Prices
1216 Atlantic Ave. 2124 Atlantic Ave.
1700 Pacific Ave.

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ATLANTIC CITY (Continued)

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Fabric Gloves
For Your Spring Outfit
Women's Double Plex suede fabric slipon gloves. Hemstitched styles in red apple, hero blue, wild grape, fiesta violet, Chinese lacquer, turf tan, gallant gold, daring green and love pink.
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46 E. Palisade Ave. Tel. Englewood 3-7281
We will be glad to give you an estimate for storing, repairing, and remodeling of your old coat or give you an allowance on a new one.

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See Our New Spring Styles
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Fine Furniture for the Home
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SHOES FOR PROBLEM FEET
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MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
330 BERGEN AVENUE BER 3-8100

Crossword Quiz Answers



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Jersey City, N. J.
Koppers Coke
Coal—Fuel Oil
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For "Printing"
Of Every Description
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Telephone: So. Orange 2-6083. Hours: 9 to 11 a. m., except Sunday
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SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
"The Home of Good Marketing"
Meats, Vegetables, Fruits
Headquarters for Monitor Advertised Products
KNOX GELATINE
177 MAPLEWOOD AVE. SO. 2-4300

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G. B. & F. Company
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B. & T. Oriental Rug Works
Joseph Tahmazian Alex Boyadjian
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"The Rosalind"
ATTRACTIVE SHOWING OF
LOVELY SPRING MILLINERY
Agents for Dobbs Hats
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SPRING FASHIONS
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To Visit Our Fountain
Agents for Alderney Ice Cream. Toilet Requisites, Films and Candy.
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AUSTIN'S MILLINERY
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From $1.50 to $6.95—None Higher

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For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Plainfield 6-2806-J. Hours: 9-10 A. M. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LIGHTNING SHOE REPAIRING CO.
204 East Front St., Tel. PL. 6-2637
Good News for Our Readers
Men and Women
Enjoy the amazing comfort shoe that really fits.
The Conformal Personalized Shoe is a treat for comfort.
Stop in and be convinced.
LIGHTNING SHOE REPAIRING CO. and SAM'S SHOE SHOP

TEPPER'S
"A Safe Place to Shop"
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
FOR EVERY SEASON
FOR ALL THE FAMILY
Plainfield, N. J. Tel. Pl. 6-3100

Gray's Florist
Flowers for Every Occasion
Bonded member of Florist Telegraph Delivery service
Route 29 and Mt. Ave. N. Plainfield, N. J.
Plfd. 6-1466

GOSSARD CORSET SHOP
Garments Fitted to Every Type of Figure
(Camp Belts)
Phone Plfd. 6-2182
186 East Front St., Plainfield, N. J.

VOGEL and TANZER
Fancy Groceries—Choice Meats
Use SPRY for Baking
Use RINSO for Cleaning and Washing
South Avenue, Cor. Berckman Street
Tel. PL. 6-9373 Prompt Delivery

EDDIE'S BEAUTY SALON
Distinctive Hairdressing
We carry Revlon Products
518 Park Avenue
Telephone PL 6-3621
Air-Conditioned for Your Comfort

RIDGEWOOD

BON-TON & J. J. FRIEDMAN, Inc.
45 North Broad Street
Cleaners, Dyers, Tailors and Furriers
Phone Ridg. 6-4400

S. L KNAUER
RD. 6-2998 50 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVE.
Cold Fur Storage
2% Valuation
$2.00 Minimum

WESTERMAN'S
Juvenile Fashion Center
NEW SPRING CLOTHES
For the Young
Layettes and Gifts
1 E. Ridgewood Ave. R. 6-3733

INSULATE *NOW!*
Cuts Fuel Bills up to 40%
Rooms up to 15° Cooler in Summer
Free Estimate *No Obligation*
ELMON B. SEE Sher. 2-8500
Local Consultant 78 Paterson St. Paterson, N. J.

C. C. S. Co., Inc.
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
10 Godwin Avenue Ridg. 6-3343
State Highway No. 2 Ridg. 6-3346

MARCUS
for Better Shoes
Florsheim for men—Stride-Rite for children—Gold Cross for women—X-Ray Fitting.
63 East Ridgewood Avenue

FOSTER'S
Paint & Hardware Co.
House Furnishings
70 E. Ridgewood Avenue
Tel. Ridge. 6-3053

RIDGEWOOD (Continued)

BERGER'S BAKERY
For Better Baking
41 East Ridgewood Avenue
Phone Ri. 6-0864
Delivery Service

RUTHERFORD

Park Hardware Company
FERTILIZERS—SEEDS and Garden Tools
130 Park Ave. Ru. 2-6130

Borschneck & Nott, Inc.
FLORIST
Send Flowers to Grace a Table or Cheer a Home
96 Park Avenue Ru. 2-7227

SHORT HILLS

BETTY TELFER
Interiors
Wedding Gifts
521 Millburn Avenue S. H. 7-2440

SUMMIT

Rug Cleaning
Repairing
Storing
BEDROSIAN
428 Springfield Ave. Su. 6-0500

TEANECK

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
119 QUEEN ANNE ROAD Teaneck 6-4991

COMPLETE INSURANCE SERVICE
CARROLL W. HUDGINS
1436 Queen Anne Rd. Tel. Tea. 7-4964
Next to W. Englewood P. O.

UNION CITY

UN 3-9648 SINCE 1880
ANDREWS
WATCH REPAIRING
Jewelry
119 48th Street Union City, N. J.

Dial—UNion 7-8120
HERMAN KRUG
Paints — Hardware
4217 Park Avenue, Union City, N. J.

WESTFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Tel.: Westfield 2-4748-M. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DON'T FORGET
to send another box of Fruit Cake and Cookies to
The Boys in Service
BONAT BAKE SHOP
220 E. Broad Street Tel. WE 2-2250
WESTFIELD, N. J.

THE SPECTATOR SHOP
MISSES'
SPORTSWEAR
AND ACCESSORIES
20 Elm Street Westfield 2-2120

All Laundry and Dry Cleaning Work Done in Our Own Plant
LAUNDRY BLANKETS DRY CLEANING CURTAINS RUGS PILLOWS
Sam-O-Set Laundry Service
INCORPORATED
When Telephoning from Out of Town
CALL WX 1500, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Free Prepaid Service

AWNINGS
CHATTIN BROTHERS
New Providence Rd., Mountainside
P. O. Box 526, Westfield, N. J.

The Largest Drive-In Station in Town
SERVICENTER
INCORPORATED
EST 1919
Tel. Westfield 2-1020 443 North Ave.
Neros Brothers, Owners "At the Plaza"

TUTTLE BROS
CRANFORD WESTFIELD
PHONE 1492
Coal Lumber Millwork
Mason Materials Hardware
Paint

FLOWERS
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
VANCE—*Florist*
321 South Ave. Opp. R. R. Station
Westfield 2-2525—2526

WOOD BROOK FARMS
Dairy Products
Phone W X 2030

Martin's Toy & Sport Shop
An All-Year-Round Toy Store
We have added Baby Furnishings—Baby Baskets, Bathinettes, Carriages, Kiddie Kars, Walkers, Yards, High Chairs, Rubberized Pads. Many small gifts for the baby.
148 EAST BROAD ST. WESTFIELD, N. J.

WESTFIELD (Continued)

Direct From Our Farm at Lebanon
BLOSSOM HILL FARMS MILK
DELIVERIES
WESTFIELD WATCHUNG
FANWOOD PENILLEN
SCOTCH PLAINS SOUTH PLAINFIELD
205 E. 8th St., Plainfield Tel. Plfd. 6-2008

Tel. Plfd. 6-0823
The Vanity Shoppe
All Branches of Beauty Culture
SPECIALIZING IN PERMANENT WAVING
209 East Fifth Street

—RECORDS—
If It's Available We Have It
CLASSICAL or POPULAR
MAIL ORDERS FILLED
BRAY'S
77 ELM ST. TEL. WE. 2-4290

WEST NEW YORK

L. J. Rad
JEWELER
6011 BERGENLINE AVENUE
Near 60th Street
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN

Arnold's Bakery
Lehigh Valley's Leading Cake Bakery
637-639 N. Lumber St., Allentown, Pa.
Four Retail Stores for Your Convenience

The HOME RESTAURANT
17 SOUTH 7TH STREET
HOME of PENNA. DUTCH COOKING
BUY WAR BONDS

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of "Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

Allentown's Busiest Clothing Store
BOHLEN ROSS & MOYER
"Outfitters to Men and Boys"
721 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

WETHERHOLD & METZGER
The Store of Famous Shoes
710 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN PA.
WOMEN'S SHOES
MEN'S SHOES
CHILDREN'S SHOES
Mail Orders Filled
Famous for Fine Fit and Foremost Fashion

CHARLES C. VOGT
CCV JEWELERS
826 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1021 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6131
Thirty Years of BETTER DRY CLEANING

ERIE

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phone W-92-387. Hours: 8:30 to 5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West 10th St.
Spring Fashions in Shoes

Frost, Prescott & Richardson
Department Store Erie, Penn.
Women's and Misses' Leeds, Sterling and Swansdown Coats and Suits

HICKEY-FREEMAN
Customized Clothes
SOLE AGENTS
P. A. MEYER & SONS
817-19-21 State St., Erie, Pa.

For QUALITY Call
Laurence Cleaners and Dyers
402 West Third Street Phone 22-937

PULAKOS
BREAKFAST—LUNCHEON
DINNER
CANDIES—COOKIES
CAKES
926 STATE STREET

PENNSYLVANIA
MAIN LINE—Ardmore

LYONS HARDWARE, Inc.
VICTORY GARDEN SUPPLIES
A Complete Line of Baby Play Pens, Coaches, Strollers
34 W. Lancaster Ave. and 67 St. James Pl.

ALBRECHT'S FLOWERS
ARDMORE
NARBERTH
WAYNE
OLD YORK ROAD
Elkins Park

Insurance That Gives Calm Assurance
JACOB N. SOKOHL
Life Insurance and Annuities
1420 Walnut St. Philadelphia Phone Kin. 1568

PHILADELPHIA
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Pennypacker 9196, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRED J. COOPER
Jeweler by Birth
The Undying Flame of Your Diamond
serves as a token of the day when he will come marching home to you.
109 SOUTH 13TH STREET
Certified Gemologist, Registered Jeweler, American Gem Society

RECORDS
New Self Service record department, large stock all makes. Pleasant surroundings. Competent personnel.
MAIL ORDERS FILLED REPAIRS
Sell us your spare radio, phono., etc.
SHRYOCK RADIO AND TELEVISION Est. 1926
1615 WALNUT ST. RIT. 3246
Home of the CAPEHART

the STURGIS store
Greene Street and Chelten Avenue
Germantown, Phila. Germantown 4611
Women's Smart Accessories
Hosiery • Handbags
Handkerchiefs • Costume Jewelry
Umbrellas • Gloves, etc.

COLD WAVE
More Beautiful
Lasts Longer
Also machine and machineless permanents
FRANK GITTLER
Room 707, Penfield Bldg. 1328 Chestnut St.
Pen 5519

Our Own Make Candies
Delicious Assortment of Chocolates and Bonbons
Malin-Hall
GRA 9261
510-512 SO. 52ND ST.

HOMER HOFFMAN
Homes
Sales and Property Management
Insurance
681 ARBOR ROAD, CHELTENHAM

READING
Our Pastry Shop Is Famous for Its
CAKES—COOKIES
PIES—CUSTARDS
DANISH PASTRY
The CRYSTAL
RESTAURANT AND PASTRY SHOP
Established 1911
537-543 Penn Street
BUY WAR BONDS

BIG MEN
will find here 100% Pure Wool Suits . . . finely tailored . . . in sizes 50, 52, 54, 56.
★ Stop by and try one on!
WEINER'S
Quality Clothes Since 1914
759 PENN STREET

Two Ways to Share and Play Square With Food
1—Pay no more than ceiling prices!
2—Pay your points in full.
Visit our Meat, Grocery, Bakery, Fruit and Vegetable Departments
SAYLOR'S
4th and Penn Dial 6253

For High School Girls
We Suggest
POMEROY'S
BE-TEEN SHOP
Third Floor — Sizes 10 to 16

Drink
ST. LAWRENCE
Vitamin D MILK
PHONE 3241

GIFTWARE • HOUSEWARE
HARDWARE • PAINTS
Stichter Hardware Co., Inc.
505 Penn St. Reading, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA
SCRANTON

Saul Rubinow
Personal Service
PRINTING
334 Adams Ave.
Phone 8553

Nothing but Flowers Can Say So Sincerely "I'm thinking of You"
Schultheis Florist
612 LINDEN STREET Phone 8246

H. H. Burschel Estab. 1880 J. J. Mirtz
Burschel DAIRY COMPANY
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Perfectly pasteurized Milk and Cream Butter and Cottage Cheese
Hampton, Ninth and Fellows Streets

SEWICKLEY
GARDEN FOR VICTORY
Supplies at HEGNER'S

My! It's Good When It Comes From
Kleindienst's Home Bakery
436 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 551

We Sell
MAZOLA SELECT
PHONE 1900 FREE DELIVERY Food Market 510 BEAVER ST SEWICKLEY

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Consumers can lower their food costs and save points by using milk, cream, buttermilk, cottage cheese and eggs in their menus.
Place your order for these items with
SEWICKLEY SANITARY MILK CO., Inc.
PHONE 434
BUY MORE BONDS

SWARTHMORE
MOVE SAFELY
By J. C. Stilwell & Son
Old Furniture and New for Sale
Storage—Morton—SW. 0676

GIFTS for the Service Boy when leaving
MICHAEL'S COLLEGE PHARMACY
ON THE CORNER

CO-ED BEAUTY SALON
"Year-Round Air Conditioned"
Complete Beauty Service
13 Park Avenue Phone 9761

UPPER DARBY
New and Used Books
Upper Darby Book Store
7053 Garrett Road
Relics Magazines

Shoe Repairing Service
GERBER'S
7019 Garrett Road
Shoes Repaired, "Eased" or Dyed
BOUL. 0197

VOGEL'S flowers
"When It's a Matter of Quality"
Blvd. 0445 7050 Garrett Rd.

ATTENTION! AWNINGS NOW!
Atlas Way the Best Way
— SINCE 1900 —
ATLAS UPHOLSTERY
JOHN McMULLEN
438 Church Lane Mad. 2557

WATCH REPAIRING
BAKER'S
(Formerly Baker & Hamilton)
Watchmakers and Jewelers
Upper Darby's Finest Equipped Repair Shop
Open Friday and Saturday Evenings Until 10 O'clock
7001 Garrett Road Blvd. 4381
(Next to 60th St. Theatre)

"Famous Brand" Cancellations
Shoes for Men, Women and Children
Not rejects or damaged shoes but "First Quality" from "Famous Makers"
"FINE SHOES FROM FINE SOURCES"
Sheppard's
CANCELLATION FOOTWEAR
6804-06 Market St. Blvd. 9797 Open Eves.
H. G. Torboss, Prop. Phone Blvd. 9840

GAS SUNOCO OILS
Complete line of House Paints, Kem-tone and Brushes.
Boulevard Sunoco Service
Springton and Marshall Roads

When you buy something from an advertiser in
The Christian Science Monitor
please let him know that you are responding to his advertisement.

PENNSYLVANIA
UPPER DARBY
(Continued)

SPRING SUITS
for gay, young wardrobes
Fashion-right suits, young and flattering, in the newest colors, quality materials—and a wide range of styles. Misses' and Juniors' sizes.



Real Fashions by Robin
64 South 69th Street
Open Evenings Upper Darby, Pa.

GARDEN TOOLS and SUPPLIES
House Furnishings
Cleaning Needs
Screens — Tools
Paints — Glass
Hardware
PAUL J. DEVITT
69th and Ludlow Sts., Upper Darby, Pa.
4th and Market Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
Coatesville, Pa.

Keep the Freshness of Your New Wardrobe by having us clean it. ☆
DRY CLEANING
MENDING—TAILORING
SHOE REPAIRING
TERMINAL SHOE REPAIR
New 69th St. Terminal Bldg. Blvd. 3496

Fur Scarfs for Springtime Wear
Choice skins, in a wide variety of desirable furs.
BORYNACKS
Furs Exclusively
7030 Terminal Square Blvd. 1188
OPEN EVENINGS

Sweaters and Knitted Sportswear
for every member of the family. Most nationally known makes sold in this section at our shop exclusively.
BLACKSTONE
Sweater Shop
29 South 69th Street Blvd. 5312

UPPER DARBY
Drexel Hill
HERMAN TILLES
Select Meats, Butter, Eggs Poultry and Produce
734 Burmont Rd. Phones
Drexel Hill, Pa. Clearbrook 6570—6571

UPPER DARBY
Lansdowne
INTERBORO LAUNDRY Inc.
Quality Laundry Services
Dry Cleaning of the Better Class
Serving Delaware County, West Phila., and the Main Line
PEMBROKE AVE. LANSDOWNE, PA.
PHONE MAD. 8400

UPPER DARBY
East Lansdowne
LANSDOWNE ICE AND COAL CO.
Baltimore and Melrose Avenues
LANSDOWNE, PA.
Madison 7000 Allegheny 3631
Saratoga 7700

WILKINSBURG
Dasch's
Wilkinsburg's Largest Men's Store
800 Wood Street at South Avenue
SPRING OPENING
CALDWELL & GRAHAM
DEPARTMENT STORE
Corner Penn Avenue and Wood Street
Established 1889
GLOVES HANDKERCHIEFS
NECKWEAR HOSIERY

Office Supplies
STATIONERY
Greeting Cards
Kiser Brothers
755 PENN AVENUE PE 4875

YORK
RUNKLE FURNITURE CO.
158-160 S. George St., Opposite Post Office
York's Leading Furniture Store
Period Furniture
Rugs, Draperies
Slip Covers, Upholstering
DANIELS
136 E. MARKET STREET
Fine Selection of Cottons and Silks for Summer at Attractive Prices
ALL SIZES AND COLORS

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Words of Current Interest

Arbiter—*Ar'-bi-ter* (*a* as in arm, *i* short, *e* as in maker). "Umpire."

Straight from Latin, and going since the sixteenth century. An arbiter determines what is right and fair in the case, particularly, of two parties making conflicting claims. Context has to indicate whether the findings are to be irrevocable or merely advisory.

Demise—*De-miz'* (*e* quick-long as in debate, *i* long). Means "end" or "decease."

Homage—*Hom'-ij* (both vowels short). By Webster's second choice, the *h* may be elided and the first syllable pronounced *om*.

Hypocrisy — *Hi-pok'-ri-si* (all vowels short except the second *i*, which is clipped-short as in charity).

"Pretense of virtue" will pass for broad definition. Down from the thirteenth century and keeping that signification right through. Implies, according to Webster's Synonyms, "an assumption of goodness, sincerity, piety, or the like, by one who either is not good, sincere, or pious, or is actually corrupt, dishonest, or irreligious."

Magdalen—*Mag'-da-len* (first *a* short, second as in *sofa*, *e* short). This is the usual pronunciation of this word when it is spelled without the final *e*.

Miriam (Num. 12:1)—*Mir'-i-am* (both *i*'s short, *a* clipped-short as in *account*).

Sister of Moses and Aaron. Both she and Aaron incurred the imputation of acting rebelliously against Moses, presuming equality of leadership with him. Miriam is represented in Ex. 15 as leading the Israelite women in the ceremony of the Song of Deliverance. She took part in the march from Egypt to the borders of Canaan. She flourished, therefore, Bible dictionary calculators find, in the fourteenth century B. C.

Purgation — *Pur-ga'-shun* (first *u* as in *urn*, *a* long, second *u* clipped-short as in *circus*).

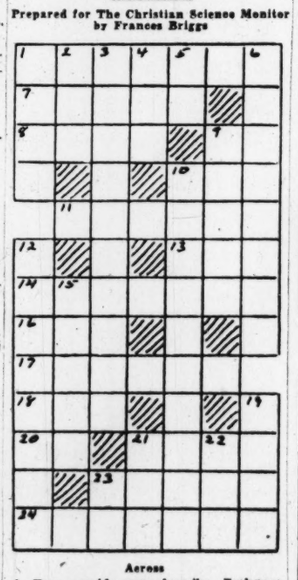
"Clearing away of impurities," by Oxford Dictionary definition. In both literal and figurative use down the decades from the fourteenth century, and much applied in theological discourse. Like many Latin derivatives handily appropriated, it comes straight from a noun of the classic period, *purgatio*, "cleansing."

Tithes (Luke 18:12)—*Tithz* (*i* long, *th* voiced as in *this*).

"Tithe," signifying "a tenth," became a regular element of the English vocabulary in the thirteenth century. Fundamentally it means "to separate into tenths," nothing said of either giving or taking. The same consideration stands for the Hebrew word which in certain Old Testament passages is rendered "tithes." As to the line in Luke, it happens that the Latin Bible, compiled in early Christian days, gives, as equivalent of the Greek *decimas do*, "I give tithes." English translators, both former and latter, follow this Latin lead. The same Greek word occurs in Matt. 23:23; and there a few translators recognize its "accounting" aspect and assume nothing about "pay."

Crossword Quiz

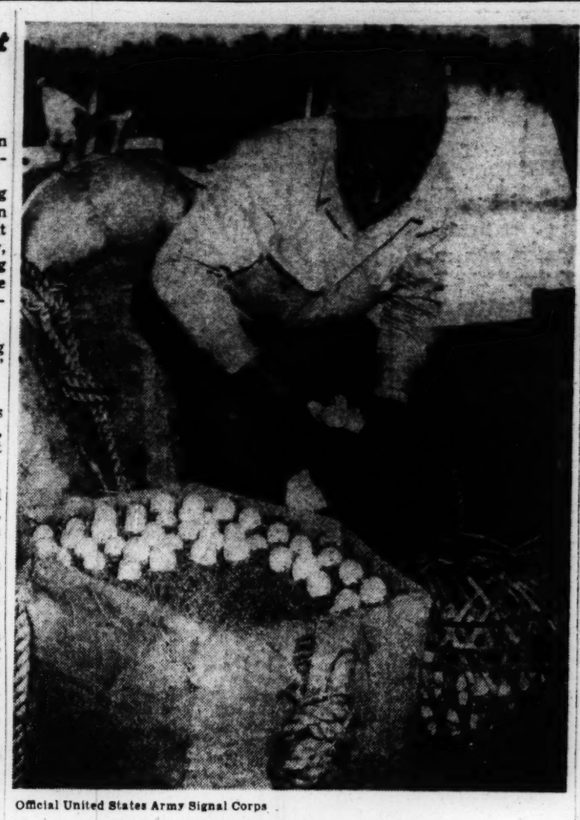
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—How would you describe Eschwege soap?
7—Who wrote of Flicka, the horse?
8—What is Lumpkin's given name in "She Stoops to Conquer"?
9—Chinese measure.
10—Do you associate a log hut, or gun with a birler?
11—What is a case for blade of a sword?
13—Anything woven in meshes is what?
14—What is a low-wheeled cart or truck?
16—What is an adjective suffix meaning "full of"?
17—One versed in theology would be most likely to govern or preach—which?
18—Average.
20—Independence League (abbr.)?
21—What is a large fish of Atlantic Ocean, remarkable for its brilliant colors?
23—What is a thin crinkled fabric?
24—What river of New York and Pennsylvania is noted for its beautiful falls?

Down
1—The browntail is what?
2—Exclamation.
3—What opera was originally called "Der Vennsberg"?
4—Attempt.
5—Sabine River forms a part of boundary between Texas and what State (abbr.)?
6—What is Gretel's relationship to Peter in Humperdinck's fairy opera?
9—Establishment for paying guests.
10—John Constable is famed for his monologues, sculptures or landscapes—which?
12—The placing of punctuation marks is called what?
15—Rustic.
19—What is the objective case of "thou"?
21—Native metal.
22—The kra is what?
23—Credit note (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)



Official United States Army Signal Corps

How to Drop Eggs—by Parachute

One of the strangest methods of merchandise delivery yet to be devised is that of parachuting eggs to earth for the use of American soldiers in the jungles of Burma where other delivery methods are impossible. More than 200 eggs are packed in each basket, rice husks instead of sawdust being used to absorb the shock. The Quartermaster truck units responsible for the preparation of these supplies have received no complaints about broken eggs on arrival.

Echo From Lexington Green

An American military tradition was born on that first Patriots' Day 169 years ago, when the Minutemen made their stand against the British regulars on the Lexington green.

Out of that early morning engagement came the comradeship between chaplain and enlisted man that is today one of the greatest morale-building influences and sources of inspiration in the armed services of the United States.

It all began when Rev. Benjamin Balch of Harvard joined up with Captain Edmond Danvers' company as they marched to their Lexington rendezvous. He fought with such ardor on that April 19, 1775, that the Colonists promptly called him "the Fighting Parson."

It was merely a passing incident in the morning that touched off the spark of American liberty, but it was also the birth of a tradition—a tradition that was destined to have broader implications than Rev. Balch could have dreamed possible when he awakened to the clarion summons of galloping Paul Revere.

Did You Ever Wonder

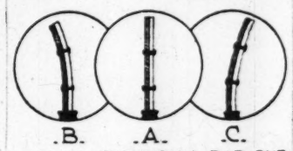
How Air Temperature Is Controlled in Bombers?

It is important that the temperature of the air at various points in a bomber be accurately controlled. Air is used for heating the bombardier's and gunner's compartments, for removing frost from windshields, for heating wing and other de-icers, etc.

An ingenious and effective means of controlling the temperature of the air flowing through any given air duct employs a turbine wheel on which are mounted bimetal blades.

The reason for using blades made of two metals is as follows. Some metals expand more per degree of increase in temperature than others. This fact is taken advantage of in the bimetal strips used in some thermostatic controls. A compound bar made of two metals, such as brass and steel, bends when the temperature rises above a given level because the brass expands more per degree of temperature increase than steel and bends or warps the bar, breaking an electrical contact.

The metals used in the bomber air temperature control blades are so chosen that when the temperature of the air flowing through the duct is exactly right, the blades stand out straight from



BENDING OF BIMETAL BAR DUE TO CHANGES IN TEMPERATURE

If the shaded half of the bar has the larger coefficient of expansion, a drop in temperature will cause the bar to bend as in B; a rise will cause a bend as in C.

the hub, presenting their edges to the stream of air and having no tendency to rotate the turbine wheel.

If, however, the temperature of the air flow drops as little as 5 degrees below its normal level, the bimetal blades begin to warp or twist in a clockwise direction. In this new position, they catch the air flow and the turbine wheel begins to revolve like a windmill.

Turning the turbine wheel operates a mechanism which closes the shutters which had been allowing fresh, unheated air to enter the duct, thus raising the temperature of the air in the duct.

On the other hand, if the temperature of the air rises above the normal level, this warps the bimetal turbine blades in a counter-clockwise direction, reversing the direction of rotation of the turbine wheel and opening the fresh air shutters, letting in more unheated air.

It is thought that this method of air temperature control will have many industrial applications when peacetime comes again.

—W. P. Keasbey



Co-operation

Kalamazoo, Mich.

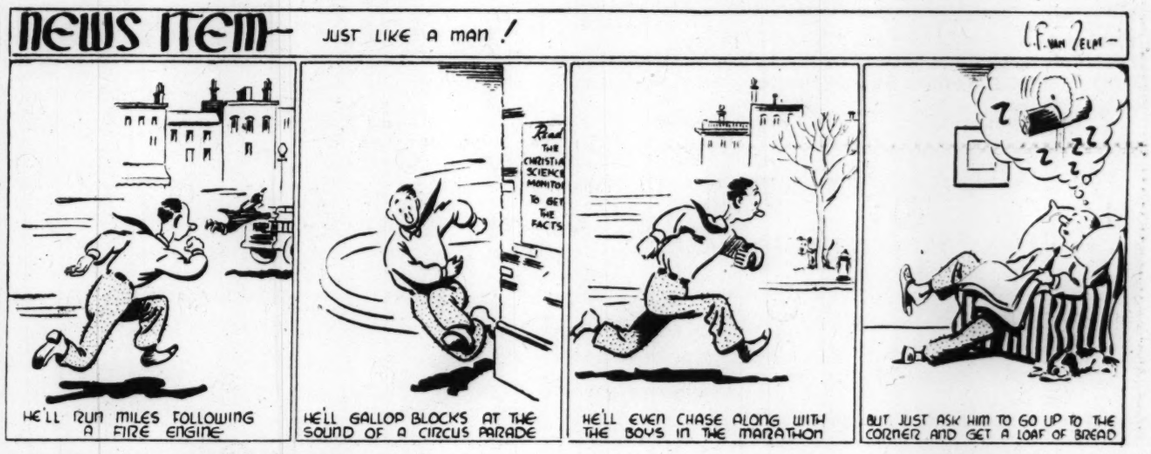
The true patriotism of a local firm was confirmed in this brief account. A group of war workers met and took action to show their appreciation for the free service rendered their committee in the cleaning of many scores of garments destined for use in bombed-out areas overseas. The group decided to write a letter and enclose a modest check as a small expression of their gratitude. The following reply was received in answer to this letter:

Dear ——:

Thank you very much for your very nice letter of March 11. We are only too happy to co-operate with your organization in its war relief work.

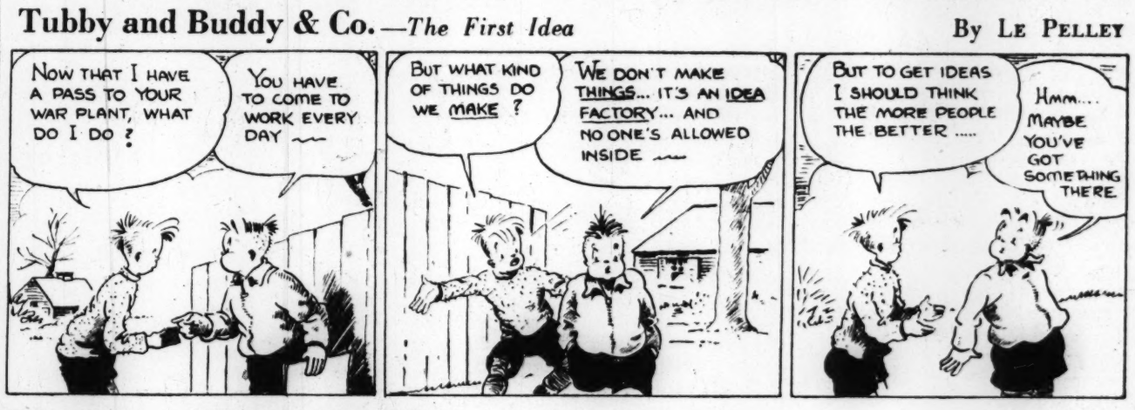
I appreciate the sentiment behind the sending of the check. However, I feel I must return it to you and would suggest that this check be given to the fund.

Very truly yours,
The Kalamazoo Laundry Co.
Frank J. Ryan, Pres.



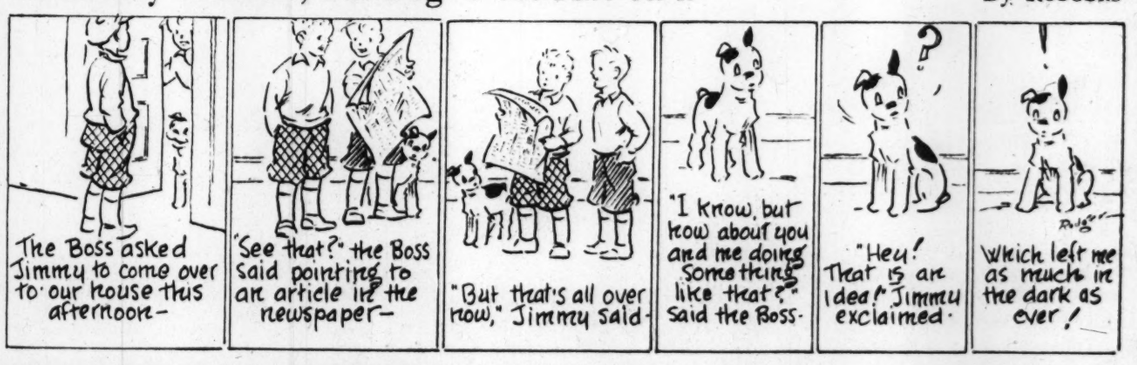
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The First Idea*

By Le Pelley



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I Still Don't Get It*

By Rodgers



The Adventures of Waddles—*Two Strikes Against Aunt Jayne*

By The Hagers



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

April 19, 1944

The Redcoats who marched out the busy evening of April 18, 1775, and who were so noisily preceded by Paul Revere, were after bigger game than the military stores at Concord. They wanted to capture an American dream.

And the man who had caught this dream most clearly and who had imparted it most vividly to others was Sam Adams. With his protege and financier, Hancock, he was secluded at Parson Clarke's in Lexington. It was there the Redcoats headed; it was there that Revere raced ahead of them.

And what was this American dream? It wasn't a slogan, "No taxation without representation," "Give me liberty or give me death." Even those brave words barely hint.

The dream was of an expanding America, of a population several times that of England; of commerce and industry, farms, of an economy that promised abundance and boundless opportunity for all; of free schools, free churches, and a government by the people.

The rude farmers with their muskets may not themselves have caught the dream in all its import, but they grasped enough to make them fight for it, for in men's souls is the certain knowledge that tyranny of every form is wrong. Freedom is a scriptural promise and an inevitable human goal. That is a fact of history.

So, indeed, their shots were heard around the world. The yearning for religious, for political, for economic, and for all the other liberties that are man's birthright were accelerated by the stand at Lexington and Concord.

And so today the American dream is become a world dream, and farmers, mechanics, clerks, what-have-you of many tongues fight for it in global counterparts of the American villages and towns.

There may be times now when the aspiration seems misty, even distant. But reflect on the road traveled since 1775, consider how close much of this dream can be to fulfillment when the totalitarian nightmare is ended, and exclaim with old Sam Adams, "Oh, what a glorious day is this!"

He Saved Some "Gas"

We agree with Elisha Hanson that it took courage for young Rives Matthews to "expose the wholesale misuse of gasoline coupons by the second highest official of the State of Maryland." And for a time it looked as if much of Maryland officialdom was going to use its power to "punish" the crusading editor of the Somerset News for his temerity. The official he had criticized for making a trip to Georgia on rationed gasoline in a State-owned motor-car charged him with criminal libel, and the State's Attorney obtained an indictment last September.

But other newspapers, including this one, gave support, and finally the powerful American Newspaper Publishers Association took up the cudgels for Mr. Matthews. Last week the libel case was dropped, and Mr. Hanson, the A. N. P. A. attorney, declared that the young editor had forced a complete overhauling of the system of using State cars in Maryland and saved "thousands of gallons of gasoline for war purposes." Rives Matthews did much more than that; he added to the noble record of "little writing men" who by using freedom of the press courageously in the public interest cause the people to cherish it.

Against Wildcat Strikes

Hasty headline readers can easily gather a false impression of the new British regulation to curb strikes. It is not a blow at unions, but a measure to help union leaders keep control of recalcitrant members. It carries a five-year jail term for inciting strikes—but only if the inciting is done outside regular union meetings.

It is designed to stop "unofficial" strikes, such as that which kept 80,000 Yorkshire miners out of the coal pits for weeks and caused Labor Minister Bevin to say "the situation is worse than if Hitler had bombed Sheffield and cut our communications." This plan recognizes the honest efforts of labor leaders to prevent strikes. But one effect, which may not be unintended, will be to make the failure of unions to control members hard to excuse. There is a provision in the Smith-Connally Act against inciting strikes, but it is unlikely to be rigorously enforced until Americans come nearer to the all-out feeling the British have about the war.

Balaklava

The French General, Bosquet, remarked of the charge of the light brigade at Balaklava that it was magnificent, but "it is not war." The Russians have now retaken Balaklava from the Nazis and everyone admits that what the Russians are doing is magnificent and is war.

The symbolism of Balaklava has changed to fit the times. In Tennyson's day it was connected with the asumption that it was not the province of fighters to reason why, but only to "do and die." Today it is a symbol of a people's fighting because they *have* reasoned why—and in this sense it is a symbol for all peoples fighting aggression.

One other line in Tennyson's famous poem takes a new twist with new times. That line is, "Someone has blundered." Yes, that is true again, but the "someone" did not direct the latest attack at Balaklava. His blunder came earlier, when Berlin was farther from the dangers of war than Berchtesgaden is now.

The Draft and Bananas

The reported decision of the Costello subcommittee of the House not to recommend a "work or fight" law for 4-F's at this time probably results not so much from a conclusion such legislation would not be useful as it does from a feeling that the whole draft and manpower picture is still too unsettled to warrant more static and fixed legislation affecting any single segment of the population. It would be a good thing to channel physical rejectees into essential jobs, but the Army and Navy apparently feel such a move would only be a halfway step, and they want Congress to take the full step.

The armed services want a National Service Law. There is no secret about that. They have won at least partial Presidential endorsement for their ambition; they have made overtures to the labor leaders, and have been rebuffed. Now, all the signs suggest, another appeal is in preparation for Capitol Hill.

And there are growing indications, including the Costello subcommittee's hesitancy to act, that Congress will be reluctant to go very far on National Service until order and continuity and clarity are brought to Selective Service. The public, and Congress appears to concur, is not prepared to go very much further with manpower laws until both the objective and the course are clear as daylight.

This leaves it as the next step for the Army and Navy, Selective Service and the War Manpower Commission to get together and agree on a settled, united policy on the draft, and jointly to publish it in such a way that American families will not continue to feel that trying to rationalize their immediate futures is like trying to rationalize what a cage of monkeys will do with a bunch of bananas.

"Human Torpedoes"

The Royal Navy Volunteers who guided the "human torpedoes" in Palermo harbor did much more than sink an Italian cruiser and transport. They have won the admiration and support of the American people in a way that a thousand diplomatic exchanges and official visits could never do.

For that is the sort of derring-do Americans understand and glory in. During the Revolution, indeed, Yankee boys rigged up a torpedo of much the same type—it was called the "American Turtle"—and tried to attach it under the British Frigate "Eagle" in New York Harbor. The little plot failed to come off with all the results hoped for, but General Washington applauded the brave attempt.

The British torpedo has many refinements, electric motors, oxygen tanks for the two-man crews, and—unlike the fatalistic implements of the totalitarians in which individuals count for nought—the British contraption is designed to carry the crew away to safety after completion of their task.

Use of this device is, of course, chiefly limited to anchored ships within the relatively limited range of the torpedoes. We may not hear a great deal more of them in this war although it has been suggested it was torpedoes of this type that recently played an important part in disabling the German battleship Tirpitz.

Blessing on thee, little hen; thou hast satisfied my yen for thy product, fried and poached; golden hen-fruit, unapproached when the article is rare, pleases at a dime a pair.

The Storm's About to Break



The Ship "Came Through Unharmed"

(From Capt. C. R. Nysewander, formerly of The Christian Science Monitor Library Staff, now a Chaplain in New Guinea)

I have recently completed six months of living in the jungle. It was in prewar days inhabited only by aborigines and wandering gold miners. In the tropics such life needs continual spontaneity of thought, or it would be most monotonous to the hardiest of individuals, and to be sure, the heat of an equatorial sun didn't keep the Americans from their daily go at volley ball and baseball. (The Aussies played cricket.)

The jungle wild-life included brilliantly feathered birds, lizards with age-old appearances, crocodiles, wild pigs, horses, dingoes, kangaroos, rats, platypus, 'possums, and the strange-eyed cuscus. This latter little fellow is an "opossum-sized" member of the marsupial family. His eye slits are vertical instead of horizontal, and he is very dexterous with his tail.

An item of interest concerning many of the types of wild-life such as these is the fact that they are for a great part vegetarians and fruit eaters. This does not include insect life.

For those who have been in the bush for some time it is commonly known that they soon get on speaking terms with the lizards in their tents, but if an individual at any time suddenly finds that the lizards talk back to him, then it is recommended that he apply for a furlough to civilization without delay.

The wonders of the Coral Sea and the Great Barrier reef are inexhaustible. One may still see evidence of naval battles fought some time ago in the flotsam and jetsam washed up on the Coral Sea's beaches.

An experience of a boat trip left an indelible lesson. During a storm which lasted for an afternoon and a night, the ship upon which we were was forced to put anchors out on both sides and to steam full speed ahead into the teeth of the gale. Regardless of these measures, the hurricane's fury carried us back two miles toward a reef. Such occasions cause men to think and pray. One individual aboard ship did so and then retired and slept soundly through the night unbothered by the toss of the ship. We found later that we were the only ship in that vicinity that came through unharmed.

RAYMOND

(From Maj. Robert D. Boyle, Dallas, Texas. Written from North Africa.)

I cannot tell you where I have been but there is nothing to prevent my telling you about some of the things I have seen. One of our first stops was in a region where most of the natives are what is known as Coptic Christians. They are a slight, athletic type who claim that they are not negroid but a combination of Negro and early Hebrew. They were Christianized in about the fiftieth year of the first century by one of the Apostles who is supposed to have made a trip there.

We visited their villages where they were working their fields. The men were doing the plowing, using a tree trunk with a sharp prong of the root attached drawn by a couple of native cattle. The women and children seem to do all the cultivating—that is, the weeding and pruning and gathering of vegetables and fruit. Their chief produce is corn and grain and, too, they have a variety of melon mostly like our honeydews.

At the highest point of the village is situated the Coptic Christian church. This one was built of wood and stone with a tile roof.

At a little distance from the church was a small native hut in front of which sat an old, old man. I remember having some of the Texas country Negroes pointed out to me at various ages from 89 to 115. He looked much older than any of those and seemed unconscious of us. There had been spread out in the sun what looked like a magnificent carpet. It was covered with grain and chaff and an intelligent looking young Copt was separating the chaff from the wheat. He announced himself as the minister's assistant. We supplied him with a pack or two of gum and after about fifteen minutes of persuasion he came to us with the glad announcement that we might enter the church at the price of one shilling each.

On leaving the village, the children came out from nowhere and crowded around for "stick." That means sweets, or candy, I suppose, for that is what they asked for. We threw them all we had and just like kids at home they fought over the loot.

The next stop we made was quite different. The rocky, hilly country had disappeared. A broad river caused lush growth of all kinds of vegetables although the desert was not far away. Here the Negroes were really Negroes without any mixture. In this part of the world they are known as Wogs. That means, I am told, Worthy Oriental Gentlemen. We spent a day and a night in this grand old town with its magnificent estates and English lawns, just like parts of Westchester.

Seven thousand of these Wogs are employed at the average wage of 10 cents a day around the airport. They carry everything on their heads and it takes three of them to lift up what one can carry on his head. The story is told of one who had a letter and rather than be bothered carrying it in his hand he took a rock and put the letter under the rock on his head so it would not blow away and carried it around thus.

All the natives gather for work in the morning at 5 o'clock. The Wogs hire a native piper and a drummer and of all the unholy shrieking that comes out of that pair some purpose should surely avail. Nothing can compare with it for absolute monotony of tone and rhythm.

Yet once it starts all the Wogs swing into action and shovel and march to the tempo of the music. Their individual contribution is small but the general effect of 7,000 workers from 5 a. m. to noon each day is remarkable. They get the work done, building runways and repairing roads.

BOB

(From Ensign James Nietmann of Huntington Park, Calif., now in the Southwest Pacific)

More and more I'm convinced that people all over the world basically long for the same things, and down deep no one is truly selfish, or possesses an evil nature, but they have allowed the influence of the world about them to possess them, telling them that man is selfish and self-seeking. Mankind seeks security and happiness, but he allows himself to be betrayed by the very world which he has created with his physical senses. . . .

Mr. ——— (an Australian official) is full of admiration for America and knows more hidden odd facts about our country than most Americans. He had great fun asking me questions about the United States which I couldn't answer, then he would tell the answer. He took me down to the beach near their home, which he has given the name Idaho, because he likes the sound of it, and also he loved the beauty of that State when he visited our country. By the way, all the homes have names embossed on a large copper plate which is fixed to the house near the door knocker.

We had a nice swim inside a small breakwater protected from sharks. Then we climbed over rocks with Mr. ——— showing me his various haunts where he looks for eight-legged star fish, which are colored beautifully, resembling a Persian carpet.

Mirror of World Opinion

Faith the Requisite

Faith . . . in the integrity and worthwhileness of individual men and women is the necessary basis for free government. Where it is absent, fear rules the hearts of those who have become strong enough to impose their wills on others and fear fashions for itself instruments of oppression. It seeks to justify itself on the plea that people cannot be trusted, that they are stupid and incapable of self-government.—*Ansonia* (Conn.) *Sentinel.*

Governor Dewey's Dilemma

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Roscoe Drummond

Because Governor Dewey's candidacy for the Republican Presidential nomination is silent and undeclared, it has picked up a diverse assortment of supporters whose views radically conflict, but each of whom believes the Dewey bandwagon will take him just where he wants to go.

Governor Dewey is supported by the isolationists in Wisconsin and by the internationalists in New York.

He is acclaimed as a four-square nationalist by the Chicago Tribune in the West and is described as a four-square collaborationist by his leading supporters in the East. He is equally embraced by the advocates of opposite foreign policies.

He is backed by the most reactionary forces of the Republican Party in some sections and is backed equally strongly by liberal figures in other parts of the country.

The only fair assumption is that Governor Dewey himself does not relish this confusion and conflict of purposes attaching itself to his cause. Few will believe that Mr. Dewey has deliberately designed his course to inherit the support of such mutually contradictory forces which, unless one set of them is decisively sloughed off, would make any President the prisoner of conflicting pressure groups rather than the unifier of the national will.

Governor Dewey's friends will certainly believe that he does not want an unhealthy situation like this to develop around his candidacy; that, instead, it is simply the undesired consequence of his policy—and a very successful policy it is—of aloofness toward the nomination.

Because Mr. Dewey has not avowed his Presidential candidacy, he has been freed from the necessity of strongly identifying his views on national and international affairs.

The only conclusion which can be drawn from the fact that the iso-nationalists embrace Governor Dewey so trustingly is that either they do not know that he has changed his position since 1940 or that this wing of his support does not believe he means what he has recently been saying.

It is true that Mr. Dewey conducted a strongly isolationist pre-convention campaign in Wisconsin four years ago, that he spoke on both sides of the Lend-Lease Act, that he has led no "crusade" to give leadership to or explain the reasons for his changed stand on internationalism. But although he has spoken rarely and very briefly, he has spoken specifically along lines which, in effect, reject his 1940 isolationism as demonstrably outmoded by events.

In his 1942 New York State platform—in a section on foreign affairs which he personally drafted—Governor Dewey avowed that the United States "must be prepared to undertake new obligations and responsibilities in the community of nations." He has affirmed that America's freedom is imperiled when the freedom of other nations is destroyed. He advocated at the Mackinac Conference American association with other countries "to secure the peace, by force if necessary." And last week he declared the United Nations must work together in the peace as they are fighting together in the war.

But despite the Governor's words on this vital issue, the fact remains, as was observable at firsthand throughout the Midwest in the past few weeks, that his candidacy still stands as the rallying point of isolationists, including the so-called "America Firsters."

Thus while the collaborationist Omaha World-Herald sees Governor Dewey as standing "aggressively" for full American participation in the world's peace machinery of tomorrow, the iso-nationalist Chicago Tribune interprets Wisconsin's support of Governor Dewey as full-bodied rejection of any monkeying with world peace problems after the war is won. The principal Wisconsin delegates who were pledged to the Governor's nomination had long identified themselves with the extreme isolationist view and they appear not one whit perturbed by what their candidate is saying. They give the appearance of feeling that they know Mr. Dewey better than his other supporters.

Mr. Dewey can very understandably feel put upon by such hearty backing by those whose known purposes are so contrary to his stated position, but he must, of course, share some of the responsibility; that is, since he does not choose to avow his candidacy, he has put himself in the position where it is difficult for him to disavow all kinds of heterogeneous, mutually conflicting support for his candidacy.

If the isolationists are wrong and Governor Dewey really isn't their man, then Mr. Dewey, after his nomination, is faced with this urgent, difficult task: to win the trusted support of the collaborationists he must finally demonstrate that he doesn't deserve the support of the isolationists. And it seems clear at this date that even if the isolationists are a majority in the Republican Party they are not a majority in the country.

So Mr. Dewey, if he is to win the Presidency, seems to be confronted with the necessity of rejecting the support which he is letting greatly help him get the nomination.

Mr. Hull Recognizes Both Houses

Toward Tomorrow: A Peace Aims Feature

By Carlyle Morgan

Some Emily Posts of American politics seemed to think Mr. Hull was talking about Senators only, when he announced the Administration's willingness to consult with a Congressional bipartisan committee on questions pertaining to America's part in the peace. Authorities on etiquette assumed he could have meant to extend such an invitation only to people on the right side of the constitutional railroad tracks.

It is a sign of better times that the Secretary of State corrected this impression as soon as it was brought to his attention. He had said that members of the House would be consulted, and he repeated this. A slight distinction remains, however, in the fact the Senate is to be represented by a specially designated group, while House members apparently are to be consulted as individuals.

As you must know, foreign affairs, treaties and all that sort of thing make up a kind of private preserve for Senatorial talents to exercise in. The ninety-six Senators, used to a lot of room on this impressive estate, don't often look with favor on a letting down of the bars.

But taking the question out of the realm of protocol, what technical advantage would the Administration gain by asking House advice on foreign affairs?

Well, on a treaty already approved by the Senate, the House might have a word to say if appropriations of money were involved. Or, if any domestic legislation is necessary to carry out the provisions of a treaty, the agreement of the House would be required. But at this moment it would seem that the chief value of Mr. Hull's invitation to members of the House was the value of a gesture. This ought not to be true.

There is a logical connection between Mr. Hull's reassurance that House members will be consulted and the constitutional amendment introduced by Representative Bloom to give the House a part in ratification of treaties. Without drastic reforms of the procedure, American participation in efforts to organize and enforce law among nations may remain at the mercy of a rather small minority in the smaller of the two branches of Congress.

One more than one-third of the Senators can block a treaty that two-thirds—all but one—of the Senate may favor. It's a case of one vote of the do-nothing variety being equal to two votes for action. Put another way, it's a matter of a few votes for letting other nations run the world, regardless of American interest, being twice as effective as each vote to put America right in there where it can have some say about things that finally add up to peace or to what we've got now.

There is growing demand in the United States that the outworn two-thirds rule be revamped. This demand is beginning to be more ambitious and to include the idea of enlisting the wisdom of both houses of Congress for building America's peace.

One reason why the treaty-making power was vested in the Senate in the first place was that the Senate had only twenty-six members. It was therefore a safer repository for the secrets of diplomacy than the House could be, with its eighty-six Representatives. The Senate today is bigger than the House of that day. Its debates on foreign affairs are just as public as debates in the House. Secrets that must be kept while treaties are in the making might be well enough kept by small committees of both houses.

Mr. Hull's invitation to House members as well as Senators seems hardly intended as a deliberate expression of opinion on the point. Etiquette would forbid. But the fact remains that the invitation is in the mail.

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